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HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES IN THE RICHMOND REGION

REVISED

March, 1970

RICHMOND REGIONAL PLANNING
DISTRICT COMMISSION

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COVER

In the 18th and 19th centuries, many homes were built by wealthy land owners and men who had made their fortunes in the "New Country." To show their hospitality, they adopted an architectural motif in the shape of a pineapple. Several splendid examples can be seen at Westover Plantation in Charles City County. At Westover, the pineapple symbol is used as cut-stone finials on piers between segments of the wrought-iron clairvoyée and also as the finial on a broken ogee pediment of the south door of the mansion.

It is interesting to see how carpenters and stone workers interpreted this symbol, as the pineapple shapes incorporated into the architectural decoration of houses in and around Richmond are varied. Some are complete modifications in that their surfaces are smooth, outlining only the basic shape of the fruit. Others have deeply-cut grooves and still others are but **bas relief**, cut into a frieze or pediment decoration. Whatever the adaptation, the meaning is the same: visitors are welcome within.

INTRODUCTION

The path of progress is a broad and rapid one, often bypassing or consuming the heritage which marked the way for its advancement. What our forefathers achieved is frequently forgotten as the tide of current events swells from day to day. Office buildings, parking lots, modern stores, and super highways abound where once history was made. However, and fortunately for Metropolitan Richmond, there have been persons interested in salvaging historically important houses and landmarks, calling attention to our country's past. Indeed, Richmond has had many of its historical sites and structures saved from ruin and carefully restored in order to preserve the area's rich heritage.

The present inventory is an attempt to record the well-known, as well as the lesser-known, landmarks which provide historical interest in Richmond and the seven surrounding counties. Being an updated version of the 1968 publication of **Historic Sites and Structures in the Richmond Region,** this report is expanded to include Charles City, Goochland, Hanover, New Kent, and Powhatan Counties, along with Chesterfield and Henrico Counties and the City of Richmond. Additional historical landmarks have also been presented in each of the individual jurisdictions previously covered, making this a more thorough and informative survey.

The criterion for selection of each of the historic sites and structures to be included in this report was basically whether or not the landmark was worthy of special concern. Expanding on this, each landmark was considered for its unique contribution to the locale as a representative of the life in past eras. Particularly pertinent to the study was the date of construction or founding, connected historical events, and architectural singularity, such as the finest example, last remaining example, or best preserved example in the area. Since each community has its share of important landmarks, a system of selecting sites and structures was needed. The order decided upon, ranging in importance of each for informational purposes, is as follows: (1) national and/or state significance; (2) regional significance; and (3) local significance. As there is often some discrepancy evident in date of construction or founding, in original ownership, or in local legend, some of the data recorded in this report may be subject to question. However, in researching and gathering the information contained herein, every effort was made to be as accurate as possible.

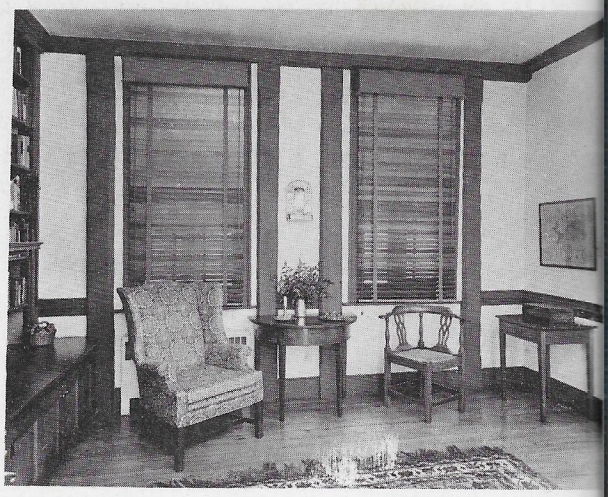
This report catalogs over 800 historic sites and structures in the Richmond Region in one of three ways: by means of illustrated descriptions, brief work sketches, and by simple listing. Sites in each of these categories are indexed by jurisdiction to the location map which also serves to introduce each jurisdiction as a separate chapter. It will be noted that particular sites or structures are not indexed to the location map. This was done at the request of property owners who wished to insure the complete privacy of their estates. Also, in the City of Richmond, several sites which are easily and specifically located could not be indicated on the map due to their close proximity. The vast majority of the sites and structures listed are, however, indexed for accurate location.

Virginia is proud of its cultural heritage, as evidenced by the many books and publications which have been written about the men, the events, and the places which are important to the state's history. Because of the resulting publicity, the Richmond region attracts many tourists every year, for the local landmarks provide a form of passive recreation which is as informative and educational as it is entertaining. But the primary design of this study is not to provide a guide for tourists; it is to stimulate and to encourage interest and further study of the cultural assets abounding in the area. It is to make the general public aware of historical sites and structures which were heretofore unknown.

CHARLES CITY COUNTY

BELLE AIR PLANTATION

This modest one and a half story frame house is considered by experts as an important architectural monument and as one of the few surviving examples of 17th century frame dwellings in America. Its original 17th century structural timbers such as summer beams, intermediate posts and expressed sills form the interior decorative trim, as well as the superb Jacobean balustrade. Additions and repairs were made in the 18th century and the home is restored by the present owners. The 17th century owners were Colonel Thomas Stegge, I, and Thomas Stegge, II, wealthy merchants, and Colonel Daniel Clarke. It is located on Route 5 and privately owned. It is open daily to the public, and by appointment on Sunday, for a fee. Map Index No. 15.



UPPER WEYANOKE

This small 17th century brick structure was built as a block house or arsenal to which settlers could flee if an uprising were reported. Located on the banks of the James River, it stands on land originally settled by the Weyanoke Indians, and later acquired by Sir George Yeardley. It has been restored by the present owners and additions were made in recent decades. It is privately owned.

WEYANOKE

The main portion of this imposing two-story frame house was constructed in the 18th century by the Harwood family and consisted of the large rectangular center with a spacious center hall and four rooms to each floor. Dormers were added to the hipped roof in the 1930's when large wings were built on either side of the main structure. Much of the original interior paneling is intact as well as the superb Chinese Chippendale staircase shown here. Located at Weyanoke Point in southern Charles City County, Weyanoke is privately owned.

EPPES ISLAND — Approximately 500 acres of the original Shirley Hundred grant was located here and was known in the 17th century as "Shirley Hundred in the Island". By 1624, the Eppes family was established on the island and their descendents have maintained ownership since that time. A house was built about 1790 on the site of what was possibly the Indian Village visited by John Smith in 1607, which later became the village of "Shirley Hundred". Remains of foundations of another 18th century house have been discovered and slave quarters still stand in ruins. This property has been designated to be included in the National Register of Historic Places. It is located in the James River in southeast Charles City County. The property is privately owned.

THE FOREST — This is the site of the 18th century home of widow Martha Wayles Skelton, where she was married to Thomas Jefferson on January 1, 1772. From here the bridal couple drove through the snow to Jefferson's home, Monticello. The site is noted by the Virginia Historical Highway Marker No. V-15 on Route 5.

TETTINGTON — First named "Tedington" by Philip Lightfoot after an estate near London, the plantation was originally the site of the Indian village Paspahegh. Philip Lightfoot had ownership of 110,000 acres, and early in the 18th century he had a suitable manor built on the estate. The house was constructed with two full stories in the center portion with hip-on-gambrel roof and massive chimneys on either end. The house, with wings added at a later date, was destroyed by fire in the 1920's. All that remains of the former elegance is the tomb of Philip Lightfoot, which marks his grave with the Lightfoot coat-of-arms. The site, privately owned, is located toward Sandy Point in the eastern most end of Charles City County near the James River.

TOMAHUND — On a bluff overlooking the James River stands this, one of the larger frame plantation homes. Built in the 18th century, the house was owned for many years by the Armistead family, who had 1,720 acres here in the 1850's. The home is now in ruinous condition and has been unoccupied for many years. The site is privately owned and is located toward Sandy Point in the eastern most end of Charles City County, near the James River.

THE VAIDEN — The Spring Farms form an interesting trilogy near the Chickahominy River. Cool Springs, Poplar Springs and Meadow Springs were given to brothers in the late 18th century. Two of the old homes of one and a half story frame construction still stand in fine condition at Poplar Springs and Meadow Springs, facing each other from across Route 615. The site is privately owned.

OAK HILL — Shells and cannon balls have been found near this unpretentious one and a half story late-18th century frame house, which would indicate that a skirmish of the War Between the States took place at this farm near Sherwood Forest. The property was used as a small farm where slaves who had been taught trades such as blacksmiths, cobblers, brick masons and wheelwrights, were later hired. Located on Route 5, the site is privately owned.

EDNA'S MILL — This charming 18th century frame house with gambrel roof is one of the lesser-known homes because of its situation near the northern, or Chickahominy River boundary of the county. The home was built near the road and across from it is the gristmill, built in 1888, of frame, board and batten. The mill is still in use by the present owners. The site is located on Route 609 near Roxbury and is privately owned. Map Index No. 2.

GLEBE HOUSE — This glebe house was the home of all of the 18th century rectors of Westover Parish from 1732 until the beginning of the 19th century. The modest one and a half story brick house, laid in Flemish Bond, was enlarged in 1800 and restored in the 1950's. Visible from Route 615, it is privately owned. Map Index No. 16.

SHIRLEY PLANTATION

Settled in 1613 and known as "West's" and "Shirley's Hundred", the present manor house and outbuildings were constructed between 1723 and 1769. The entire first floor retains its fine paneling and the carved walnut stair without visible support is among its outstanding features. The kitchen, laundry and two brick barns form a superb Queen Anne forecourt, unique in this country. Other buildings of the period are the stable, smoke-house and dove cote. They give a truly fine example of 18th century plantation life in Virginia. Shirley was the girlhood home of Anne Hill Carter, mother of Robert E. Lee, and it remains in the original family. Located on Route 5, it is privately owned and open daily to the public, except Christmas Day. Map Index No. 4.

BERKELEY PLANTATION
HARRISON'S LANDING

This land was settled in 1619 and here was celebrated the first Thanksgiving Day on December 4 of that year, one year before the Pilgrims arrived in New England. The house, which bears the date stone "1726", is early Georgian architecture. The main building is flanked by two dependencies, the bachelor's quarters and the former kitchen and laundry. It was built by Benjamin Harrison and inherited by his son, Colonel Benjamin Harrison who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and thrice Governor of Virginia. It was also the birthplace of the ninth President of the United States, William Henry Harrison, and ancestral home of the twenty-third President, Benjamin Harrison. During the Peninsula Campaign in the War Between the States, General McClellan used Berkeley as his headquarters. While quarted here with McClellan in the summer of 1862, General Butterfield composed "Taps". It is now beautifully restored with terraced boxwood gardens stretching toward the James River. Located on Route 5, it is privately owned and open daily to the public. Map Index No. 6.

ASPEN GROVE (WEST GARDEN) – This house, built about 1740 by James B. Brockwell is the only brick one and a half story house with gambrel roof in the country. It was named Aspen Grove by the original owners because of all the large Aspen trees on the property. When the house was in possession of the Hargrove family, it was known as West Garden, for the lovely boxwood garden situated to the west of the house. It is located off Route 5, and it is privately owned. Map index No. 8.

SHERWOOD FOREST – The original house, built in the 1780's, was part of what was known as "Creek Plantation." It was purchased in 1842 by John Tyler who renamed it and doubled the size of the original house. The unusual woodwork and Italian marble date from this later period. The house is of frame construction, 300 feet long, and surrounded by an exceptional variety of century-old trees. The unusual ballroom with arched ceiling has recently been restored. In 1864, Sheridan and his officers camped here. During this time it was occupied by Union soldiers who wrecked furniture and ransacked the house. Owned continuously by the Tyler family, it is now the home of President Tyler's grandson. It is located on Route 5 and open by appointment. Map Index No. 18.

COLESVILLE – At this site settlers were massacred by the Indians in 1622. The 18th century frame house was used by General U. S. Grant as headquaters in June, 1864, while 130,000 Union troops, including Sheridan's Cavalry, were ferried from nearby Wilcox Wharf to the south side of the James River to take Petersburg. The owner of the house at that time was John Clark. The house was restored and enlarged in 1950 by the present owners. Located on Route 5, the house is privately owned. Map Index No. 10.

BURLINGTON – This house was begun in 1815 by Edward Major, prior to his death in 1818, and completed by his widow. Mrs. Major instructed the Executor of the Estate, John Tyler (later President), to complete it on a considerably lesser scale than her husband had planned. This one and a half story frame house later belonged to John M. Gregory (later Governor of Virginia), who is credited with considerable additions to the main structure. Easily visible from Route 5, the property is privately owned. Map Index No. 17.

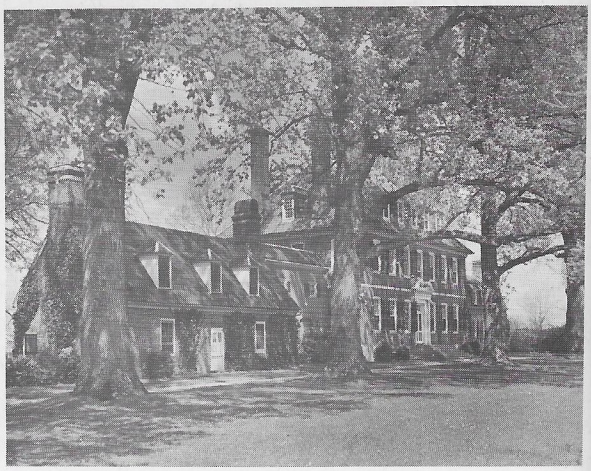
ROWLAND'S MILL (EDGEWOOD) – This was part of the Berkeley Plantation, and the site of the gristmill owned by Colonel Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The present mill was built in the 1840's and reputedly contains some of the massive handhewn timbers built into the original Berkeley Mill. The home, Edgewood, was built in 1839 by Spencer Rowland and was headquarters of a Federal officer during the War Between the States. Both house and mill can be easily seen from Route 5. The property is privately owned. Map Index No. 5.

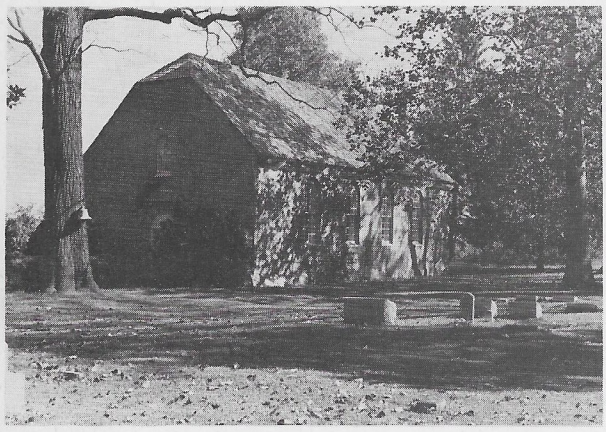
UPPER SHIRLEY – This home was built on land west of the Shirley Plantation manor house in 1867 for Fitzhugh Carter. The bricks used for its construction were taken from the remains of the Old Shirley house, which was evidently built in the 17th century. Located on Route 5, it is now beautifully maintained with some additions and is privately owned. Map Index No. 3.

OLD JAIL – Near the Courthouse, it was constructed in 1867 of frame with clapboarding to replace an earlier jail burned by General U. S. Grant. It contains a particularly interesting iron cage for prisoners. Map Index No. 13.

WESTOVER

This location was settled as early as 1619 and settlers were killed here during the Indian massacre of 1622. By 1688, it was owned by William Byrd, I, and his son, William Byrd, II, began construction of the magnificent manor house by 1730. No finer example of Georgian architecture exists in the country. The spectacular boxwood garden contains William Byrd, II's, tomb. In January, 1781, Benedict Arnold landed here on his way to Richmond, and in May, 1781, Cornwallis crossed the river here in pursuit of Lafayette. Located on Route 5, the site is privately owned and the grounds are open daily to the public. Map Index No. 7.





WESTOVER CHURCH

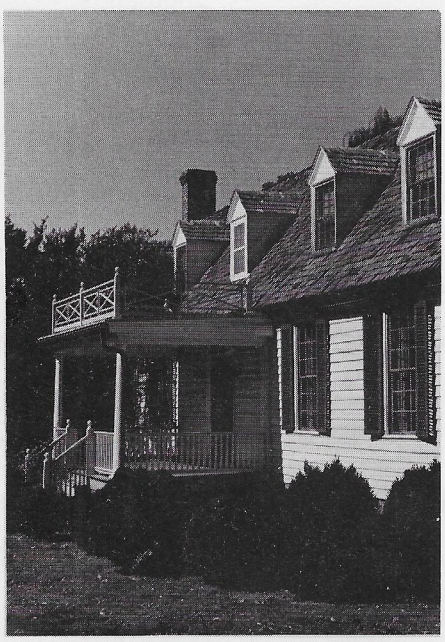
This church serves Westover Parish, now including all of Charles City County. The present small rectangular church was constructed about 1731 of brick laid in Flemish Bond pattern with glazed headers. The original roof line, with its clipped gables at each end, has been recently restored so that the exterior of the church appears much as it did when Colonel William Byrd, Presidents William Henry Harrison and Benjamin Harrison and John Tyler worshipped here. Services are held every Sunday morning at 11:00. It is located on Route 5. Map Index No. 19.

CHARLES CITY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

The county seat since the 1720's, this was the site of Simcoe's British Cavalry attack in January of 1781. During the War Between the States, the Courthouse was ransacked and the old clerk's office burned, with many valuable records destroyed. Alterations to the building following the War Between the States leave its original dignity barely distinguishable. Built in the early 18th century, it is one and a half story T-shaped brick building with a hipped roof. Semicircular brick arches supported the front arcade. The design was evidently considered so handsome that it was used in construction of five courthouses built in Tidewater Virginia. Map Index No. 12.

MOUNT STIRLING

This imposing Greek Revival mansion was built by the Jerdone family in 1848. At that time the plantation was the largest in the county, 2,370 acres, with an annual tax of $86.27. During the War Between the States, General Sheridan twice camped here with 30,000 men en route to Charles City Court House. A kitchen and slave quarters built in the 1700's stand near the beautifully preserved mansion. Located on the Chickahominy River near Providence Forge, it is visible from Route 155. It is privately owned. Map Index No. 1.

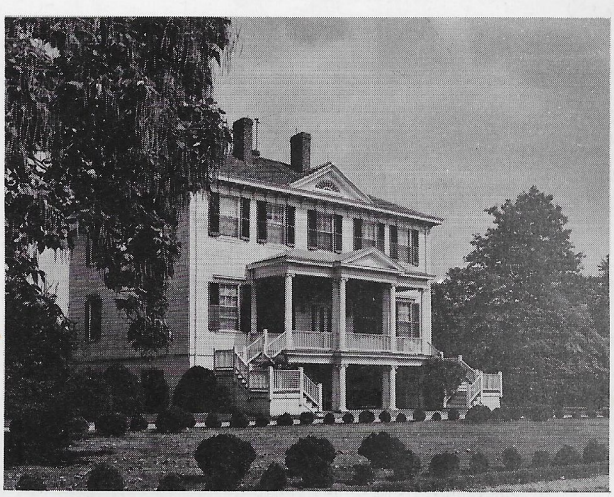


GREENWAY

John Tyler moved to Greenway, originally named Marlee Plantation, during the Revolutionary War, and became Governor of Virginia in 1808. His son, John, tenth President of the United States, was born here on March 29, 1790. The old law office, which was used by both father and son, is still standing. The home, built in the last half of the 18th century, was restored with care in the 1940's and is a fine example of the one and a half story frame houses of its period, retaining much of its interior paneling. It can be seen from Route 5 and is privately owned. Map Index No. 14.

RIVERVIEW PLANTATION

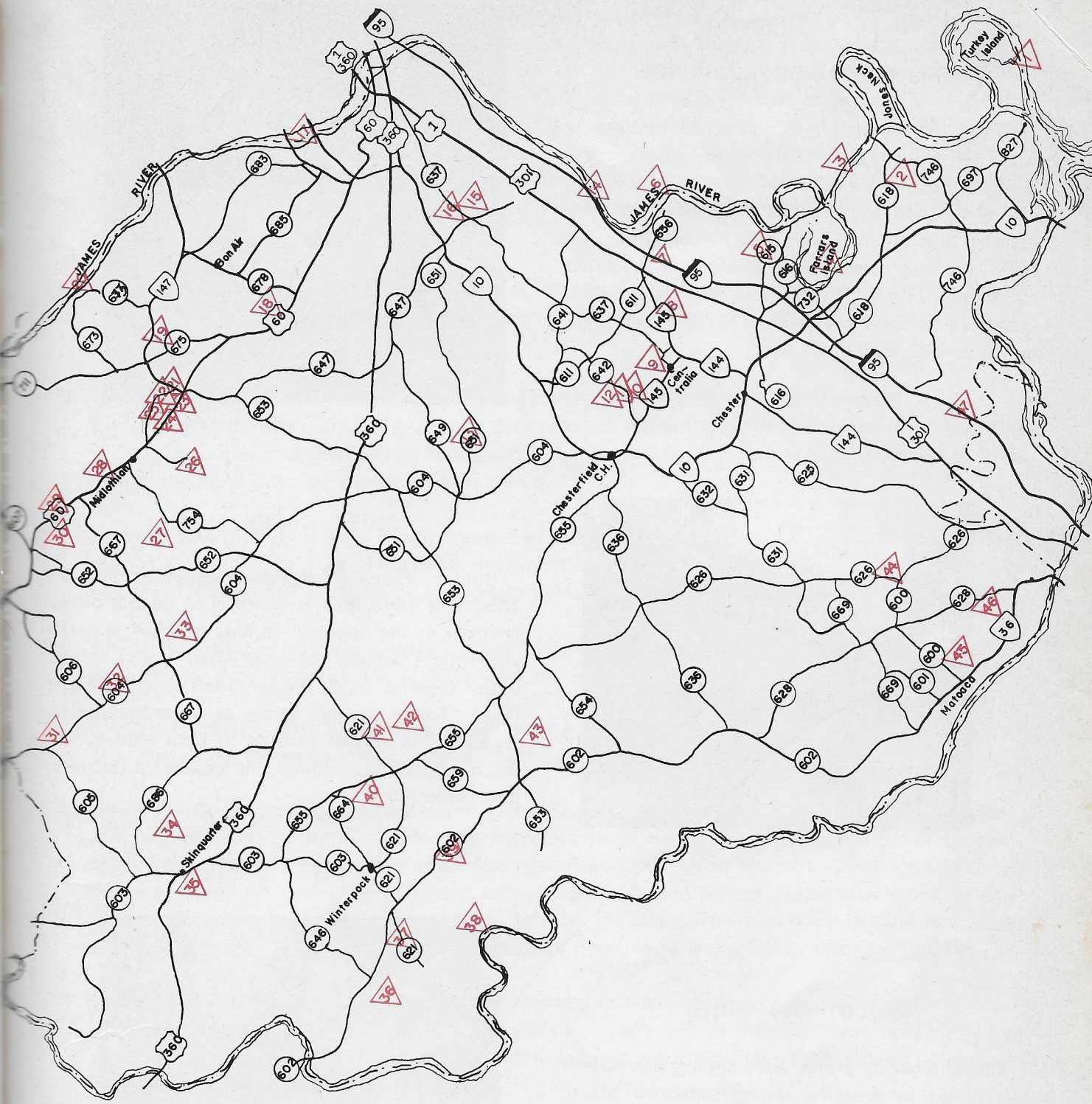
The original house built on this land, patented by Joseph Royall in 1637, was destroyed by fire and the present imposing mansion was built in 1860. Now in an excellent state of preservation, it was fired upon by Federal gunboats, used by General McClellan as signal headquarters during the advance on Richmond, and occupied by Federal troops during the Battle of Malvern Hill. Very old and fine boxwoods are found in the formal garden on the property. The site is privately owned.



CHARLES CITY COUNTY

Map Index No.	Name	Location	Date
8	Aspen Grove West Garden	Near Route 5	c.1740
15	Belle Air	Route 5	late-17th C.
6	Berkeley	Route 5	pre-1726
	Brick Kiln Ruins	Route 614	mid-18th C.
17	Burlington	Route 5	1815-1820
	Bush Hill		18th C.
	Cary Hill	Route 621	early-18th C.
10	Colesville	Route 5	c.1800
	Cool Springs	Route 615	18th C.
12	Courthouse	Charles City Court House	mid-18th C.
5	Edgewood Rowland's Mill	Route 5	1839
2	Edna's Mill House	Route 609	18th C.
	Eppes Island	Eppes Island	pre-1624
	Farmington	Route 5	late-18th C.
	The Forest Site	Route 5	18th C.
16	Glebe House	Route 615	c.1730
14	Greenway	Route 5	late-18th C.
	Indian Fields Site	Route 5	mid-18th C.
	Kittiewan	Route 619	early-18th C.
	Meadow Springs	Route 615	18th C.
1	Mount Stirling	Route 155	1848
	Oak Hill	Route 5	18th C.
13	The Old Jail	Charles City Court House	1867
	Poplar Springs	Route 615	18th C.
11	River Edge	Route 5	18th C.

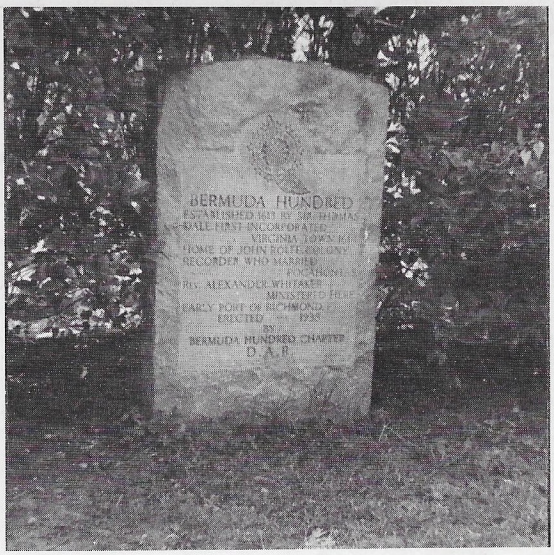
Map Index No.	Name	Location	Date
	Riverview Plantation		1860
	The Rowe	Route 613	late-18th C.
5	Rowland's Mill Edgewood	Route 5	1839
18	Sherwood Forest	Route 5	c.1780
4	Shirley	Route 5	1723-1769
	Teddington Site	Eastern Charles City County	early-18th C.
	Tomahund	Eastern Charles City County	18th C.
3	Upper Shirley	Route 5	1867
	Upper Weyanoke	James River	17th C.
	The Vaiden Cool Springs Poplar Springs Meadow Springs	Route 615	18th C.
8	West Garden Aspen Grove	Near Route 5	c.1740
7	Westover	Route 5	1730
9	Westover Church	Route 5	c.1731
	Weyanoke	James River	18th C.

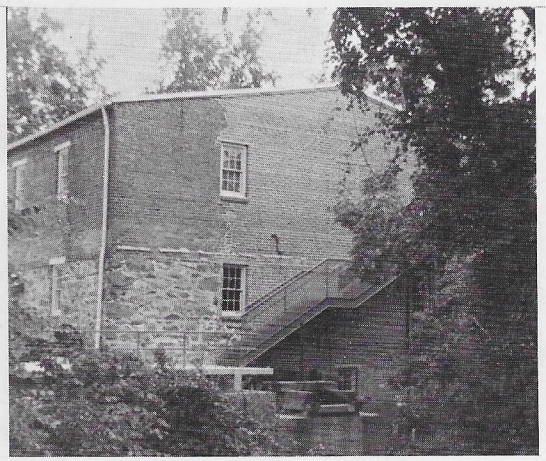


CHESTERFIELD COUNTY

BERMUDA HUNDRED VILLAGE

In 1613, Sir Thomas Dale founded this settlement near the confluence of the James and Appomattox Rivers. Later, the town was the home of John Rolfe, colony recorder and husband of Pocohontas. Very little of the original settlement remains, but the town claims to be the oldest continously inhabited community in the United States, and was the first incorporated town in America (1614). It is located on Route 618. Map Index No. 1.



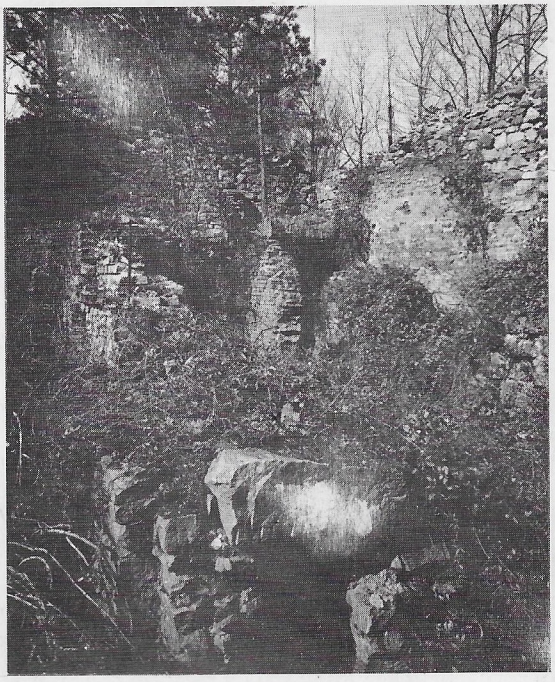


SWIFT CREEK MILL

Built by Henry Randolph, I, sometime between 1655 and 1663, this is believed to be the oldest gristmill in the country. In May of 1864, a battle was fought around the mill when Union forces, under General D. F. Butler, tried to cross Swift Creek. Today the mill serves as a popular dinner theater. The formal gardens in back lend to the beauty of the old building. It is located on Route 1. Map Index No. 47.

MIDLOTHIAN MINES

The Midlothian Mines were among the earliest coal mines in America, dating sometime before 1730. At the time of the War Between the States, they were among the largest mines in the South and supplied most of the coal for the Tredegar Iron Works and the City of Richmond. The "Grove" shaft and main stone building ruins still remain deep in the pines behind the J. B. Watkins School. The "Etna" shafts, old and new, remain at Etna Hill on Route 1007. Their location is on Coalfield Road. Map Index No. 26.



HENRICOPOLIS – When Sir Thomas Dale became Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia in 1611, he planned the new town of Henricopolis on a peninsula about 50 miles up the river from Jamestown. This town also carried the name Henricus. Dale cut a narrow ditch across the neck of the land, now Farrar's Island, having learned the technique in Holland. This ditch, called Dale's Dutch Gap, was strongly faced with palisades. On the other side of the James, Dale impaled the bend west of Henricus, forming two tracts, "Hope in Faith" and "Coxendale". They were secured by five forts, among them "Mt. Malady", the first hospital in the United States. Near the Coxendale tract was the parsonage, "Rock Hall", home of the Rev. Alexander Whitaker, who came to Virginia with Dale as a missionary to the Indians. Map Index No. 3.

MATOAX – This is the site of the Indian village of Princess Pocohontas. Later, it was the home and burial place of John and Frances Randolph, the parents of John Randolph of Roanoke. The site and cemeteries are located on Route 36.

CONJUROR'S NECK HOUSE – The interior having burned, a brick shell is all that remains of the 17th century home of the Kennon family. The site overlooks the Appomattox River near Petersburg, with Fort Clifton, an unrestored Confederate fort, nearby. Located at Conjuror's Neck on Route 623 (Conduit Road), the site is privately owned. Map Index No. 41.

FORKLAND TAVERN – Robert E. Lee stopped at this popular 18th-19th century tavern on his Appomattox retreat route. The architectural treatment is noteworthy. The tavern is located at the intersection of Routes 602 and 659. It is privately owned. Map Index No. 43.

ADVENTURE HILL – This typical western Chesterfield County Huguenot-style cottage was the old Pinchbeck home. Built about 1750, it is located on Route 621 near Winterpock. Map Index No. 42.

HALEY COLE'S FREE SCHOOL – This brick house, built in 1810, was given to the county by Mr. and Mrs. Haley Cole for use as a public school. It is located on Old Buckingham Road.

SALISBURY – On land purchased from the Huguenot Salle family, Thomas Mann Randolph built Salisbury as a hunting lodge around 1777. Once the home of Patrick Henry, this historic estate was later sold to Dr. Philip Turpin, a famed surgeon of the American Revolution. Upon his death, Salisbury passed to his daughter, Caroline, wife of Dr. Edward Johnson. She left it to her son, Edward Johnson, who won fame as a Confederate general during the War Between the States. The main house, a handsome hipped-roof, frame structure, burned. Located on Salisbury Road, the site is privately owned.

BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH – This church is a splendid example of country Gothic Revival architecture of the 19th century and was erected on the site of an early Baptist meeting-house. Soldiers of every American war are buried in the cemetary of the church yard. The church is located on Huguenot Springs Road in Midlothian.

OLD STONE BRIDGE – This double-arched stone bridge was built in 1823 at a cost of $2,043.06, and remained in use until 1933. It is located on Route 1 at Falling Creek and stands today as the center of Virginia's first wayside park.

CHESTERFIELD RAILROAD BED – Remains of the 1831 horse-drawn railroad stretch undisturbed in a few spots along Route 60 in Midlothian. Cars carried coal from the mines in Midlothian to the wharves in Manchester.

CLOVER HILL – This architecturally interesting late 18th century frame house has been restored to reflect its original elegance. General Lee dined here on his way to Appomattox, when the farm was the property of the Cox family. The site is on Route 664, near Route 603 in Winterpock. Map Index No. 40.

HALF-WAY HOUSE

This inn and stage stop, built in 1760, was so named because of its location halfway between Richmond and Petersburg. The road was well-traveled and many people, including Patrick Henry, Lafayette and George Washington stopped here. Today the inn, gardens and outbuildings have been restored and turned into a popular restaurant. It is located on the Petersburg Turnpike. Map Index No. 5.

TRABUE'S TAVERN

This structure was built by descendants of Antoine Trabue, a Huguenot settler, about 1730. At one time, the tavern was operated by John Trabue, who fought in the Revolutionary War against the British. Many unrestored outbuildings still remain, including the smokehouse and well house. The Trabue cemetery is in the yard, although no stones mark the graves. Located on Old Midlothian Pike, the site is privately owned.

EPPINGTON

This 18th century frame plantation house, notable for its fine interior paneling, was the home of Francis and Elizabeth Eppes. Mrs. Eppes was Mrs. Martha Jefferson's half-sister and the Jeffersons visited here often. Lucy Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Martha Jefferson, is buried at Eppington. Another daughter, Mary Jefferson, married her half first cousin, John Wayles Eppes of Eppington and spent much time here. The house is located on Route 621, near Route 602 in Winterpock, on the Appomattox River. Map Index No. 38.

CHESTER — Chester, a widely scattered residential area, lies midway between Richmond and Petersburg at the intersection of Routes 10 and 144. Here Joseph Snead and Charles Stebbins laid out the town in 1857. Soon thereafter, two private academies were begun, Miss Minor's Female Academy and Chester Male Academy. During the War Between the States (Battle of Chester Station, May 10, 1864), the Union Army tore up the railroad tracks in an attempt to cut off supplies from Richmond.

SKINQUARTER — The Skinquarter neighborhood received its name from Skinquarter Creek where the Indians may have gathered to skin and quarter their game. Situated about twenty-one miles west of Richmond on Route 360, Skinquarter remains a rural farming community, although it recently became the site of the underground installation of the Atlantic Telephone and Telegraph Company Central Office. Skinquarter Baptist Church was organized in 1777.

MATOACA — Matoaca, named for Pocahontas, Chief Powhatan's favorite daughter, stands on the north bank of the Appomattox River about three miles west of Petersburg. During the nineteenth century, Matoaca had a grist mill and cotton and paper mills. Today many of Matoaca's residents work in nearby industries or on farms where some tobacco is still raised on the Piedmont soil. The large Randolph Farm, formerly the plantation of the parents of John Randolph of Roanoke, is now the experimental station of agriculture at Virginia State College. Among the old houses in the Matoaca neighborhood are Bellevue and Olive Hill.

WINTERPOCK — Winterpock is a small farming community in southwestern Chesterfield. During the nineteenth century it was the center of coal mining operations at the Clover Hill Mines. Eppington, a Virginia Historical Landmark, formerly the 1,000-acre plantation of the Eppes family, and Clover Hill are among the old homes found here.

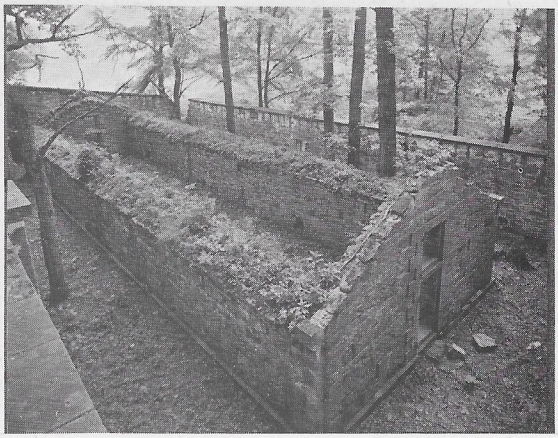
HALLSBORO–TOMAHAWK–MT. HERMON NEIGHBORHOOD — The old Hallsboro neighborhood developed around two gathering places, Hallsboro Tavern and Bethel Meeting House. The tavern, still standing, was a post office and stage coach stop near the Powhatan County Line of the Buckingham Road (Route 60). Bethel Meeting House (1817) stood adjacent to Hall Tavern, In 1894, it was replaced by the present Gothic design Bethel Baptist Church Sanctuary.

The "Dry Bridge" across the Southern Railway on Old Hundred Road gave that section of the Hallsboro community its name. There were two schools here for several years. The area has remained rural with large dairy and cattle farms. Old homes still standing are Old Hundred Farm, Turkey Run, and the Hermitage, all on Old Hundred Road (Route 652). Tomahawk Creek crosses Old Hundred Road at the Hermitage. On this property stands the site of the first Tomahawk Baptist Church, constituted in 1779. The present Tomahawk Baptist Church Building is located on Route 360.

About four miles south of Hallsboro on Genito Road (Route 604), a portion of Lee's Retreat Route, is Mt. Hermon Baptist Church, constituted in 1835. The Swift Creek Reservoir is in this vicinity.

BELLONA ARSENAL

Opened in 1816, the foundry was one of the major munitions manufacturers in the South, manufacturing cannon and shot. During the War Between the States, this arsenal, along with Tredegar, supplied cannon and ammunition for the Confederacy. Today, three of the structures have been privately renovated as residences, but the foundry is in ruins. The arsenal is located on Old Gun Road and is privately owned. Map Index No. 20.



DREWRY'S BLUFF
FORT DARLING

One of a series of forts built around Richmond to protect the city from Union attack, Fort Darling, on Drewry's Bluff overlooking the James River, was meant to ward off assault from down river. Guns used here were made at nearby Bellona foundry. On May 15, 1862, the batteries of the fort turned back a flotilla of Union ironclads, including the famed Monitor. In 1864, an assault from land was repulsed and the fort remained secure until the war's end. The Naval Academy of the Confederate States was held here. It is located on Route 1. Map Index No. 6.

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY COURTHOUSE

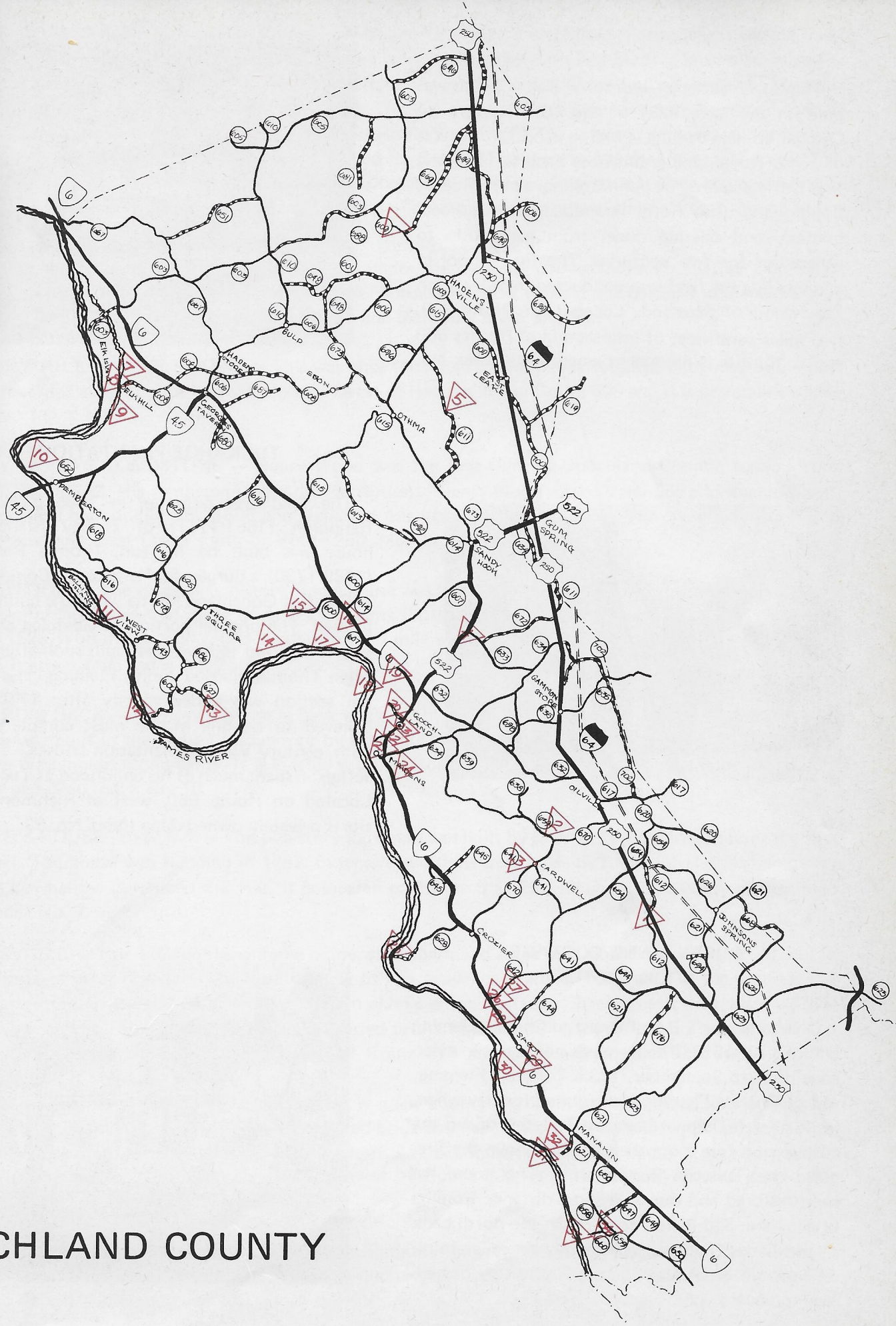
The original Courthouse building was built in 1750, but was burned 31 years later by British troops in 1781. It was rebuilt after the Revolutionary War, but again destroyed, this time by fire in 1917. The present structure was built immediately after, and completed by late 1917. The courthouse is located on Route 10 in Chester. Map Index No. 11.

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY

Map Index No.	Name	Location	Date
42	Adventure Hill	Route 621	c.1750
25	Aetna Hill	Route 1003	c.1730
19	Alandale	Robious Road	c.1725
	Ampthill	Upper James River (Moved to Richmond)	1732
46	Bellevue	Route 36	c.1800
20	Bellona Arsenal	Old Gun Road	1816
7	Bellwood Mansion	Petersburg Pike	1780
	Belmont Manor	Route 651	pre-1740
1	Bermuda Hundred Village	Route 618	1613
	Bethel Baptist Church	Huguenot Springs Road	early-19th C.
	Bon Air	Bon Air Road & Forest Hill Avenue	late-19th C.
	Boshers Dam	Cherokee Road	1795
15	British Camp Farm	5900 Dorset Road	c.1760
16	Brookbury Farm	Route 10	c.1770
12	Castlewood	Chesterfield Court House	c.1760
	Chester	Inters. Rts. 10 & 144	1857
	Chesterfield Railway Bed	Route 60, Midlothian	1831
2	Clay House	Route 618	c.1750
13	Clay's House	Route 649	c.1830
40	Clover Hill	Route 664	late-18th C.
23	Cole's Tavern	Midlothian	c.1770
41	Conjuror's Neck House	Route 623	1685
11	Courthouse	Route 10, Chesterfield Court House	1917
	Drewry's Bluff Fort Darling	Route 1	pre-1862

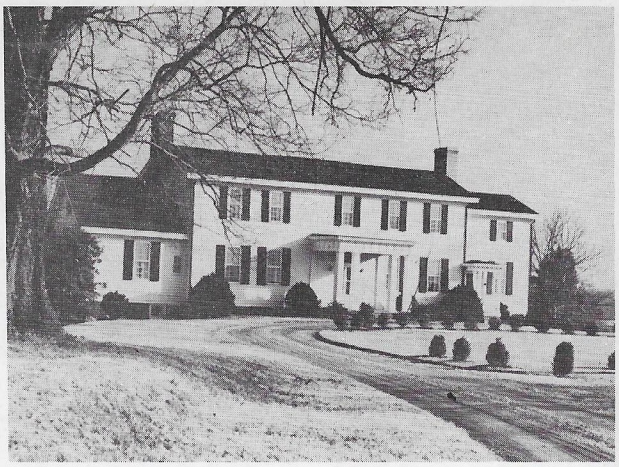
Map Index No.	Name	Location	Date
33	Ellett's	Route 604	c.1770
38	Eppington	Route 621	c.1730
14	Falling Creek Iron Foundry	Petersburg Pike	1619
39	Field School	Route 602	early-19th C.
	First Tomahawk Baptist Church Site	Route 652	1779
43	Forkland Tavern	Inters. Rts. 602 & 659	c.1730
6	Fort Darling Drewry's Bluff	Route 1	pre-1862
	Haley Cole's Free School	Old Buckingham Road	1810
5	Half-Way House	Petersburg Pike	1760
29	Hallsborough Tavern	Route 60	c.1750
8	Hedgelawn	Route 637, Centralia	1723
3	Henricopolis	Farrar's Island	1611
27	The Hermitage	Route 652	1860
28	Ivymont	Midlothian	1860
36	Laurel Hill	Route 602 (Bevil's Ridge Road)	c.1750
37	Mantua	Route 646	c.1700
	Matoax	Route 36	c.1634
22	Melrose	Route 677	c.1775
26	Midlothian Mines	Coalfield Road	pre-1730
35	Miller School	Route 360	c.1800
34	Montevideo	Route 668	c.1725
32	Mount Hermon Baptist Church	Route 604	1859
	Mount Nebo Baptist Church	Bon Air Road	1868
30	Old Hundred Farm	Route 652	c.1850
	Old Stone Bridge	Route 1, Falling Creek	1823
45	Olive Hill	Route 36	c.1750
4	Parker's Battery	Route 10	1862
24	Railey Hill	Route 624	c.1800
9	Salem Baptist Church	Centralia Road	1798

Map Index No.	Name	Location	Date
	Salisbury	Salisbury Road	1777
	Skinquarter	Route 360	
	Skinquarter Baptist Church	Skinquarter	est.1777
47	Swift Creek Mill	Route 1	c.1655-1663
21	Trabue's Tavern	Old Midlothian Pike	c.1730
	Turkey Run	Route 652	
31	Twin Oaks	Route 604	c.1775
	Ware Bottom Church	Route 10	1723
17	William Byrd II's House	5400 Forest Hill Avenue	pre-1725
18	Windy Bend	Route 60	late-18th C.
	Winterpock	Southwestern Chesterfield County	
44	Wood's Methodist Church	Route 628	1707
10	Wrexham	Chesterfield Court House	c.1770



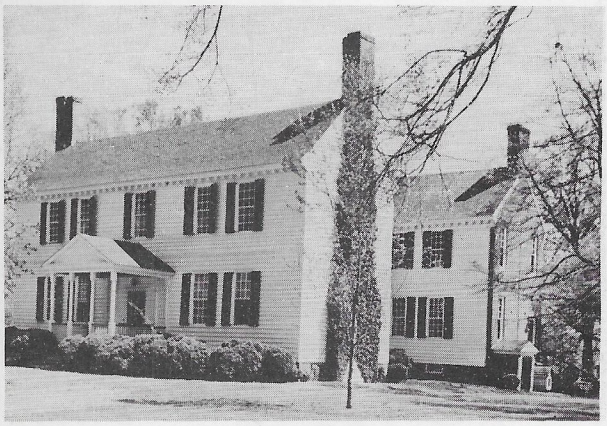
GOOCHLAND COUNTY

BOLLING HALL



This early-Georgian two-story frame house was built in the latter part of the 18th century by Colonel William Bolling, a Militia officer in the War of 1812. Royal land grants date back to 1714, the first being acquired by John Bolling, son of Robert Bolling and Jane Rolfe (granddaughter of Pocahontas), and handed down from generation to generation for two centuries. The first school in Virginia for the deaf was conducted here by John Braidwood of Scotland. Located on Route 600, two miles southwest of intersection of Routes 600 and 6, the site is privately owned. Map Index No. 14.

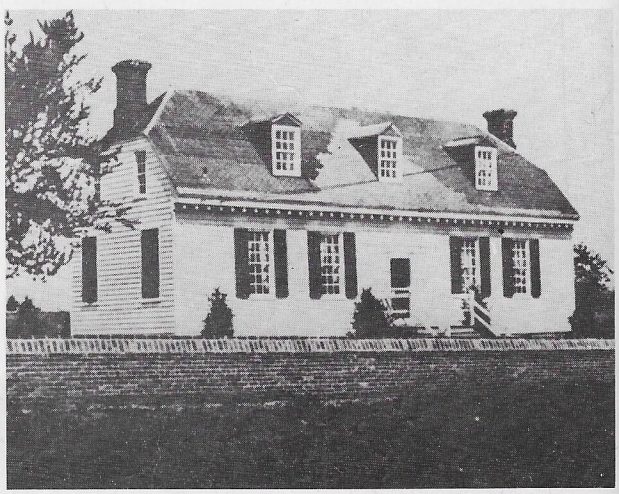
TUCKAHOE PLANTATION



The land was patented in 1695 by William Randolph (1651-1711) of Turkey Island. The house was built by his son, Thomas Randolph (1689-1730), a Burgess for Henrico and Commander-in-Chief of Goochland Militia when the county was formed. The original portion of Georgian architecture is believed to have been built soon after 1712, when Thomas married Judith Fleming. The southern section was added shortly after 1730. It is believed to be one of the most complete early 18th century Virginia plantation houses. Thomas Jefferson spent much of his childhood at Tuckahoe. Located on Route 650, west of Richmond, the site is privately owned. Map Index No. 33.

QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE
ROCK CASTLE

This land was a Royal Grant to Charles Fleming on July 12, 1718. The frame dwelling was in existance prior to September, 1732. Tarleton Fleming, son of Charles Fleming, owned the property when, in 1781, Lt. Colonel Banastre Tarleton raided the cottage and tore from the paneling above the fireplace the Tarleton coat-of-arms. The house has been restored and moved a short distance from its original site and is now located on the north bank of the James River, approximately six miles south of Route 6 on Route 600. It is privately owned. Map Index No. 12.



DOVER COAL MINES at Manakin Village — A Huguenot settler is credited with having discovered coal in the Manakin area about 1701. In an effort to rescue his dog who had become entangled in some brush on the river bank, the Huguenot caught hold of a sapling to pull himself up on the bank. The sapling uprooted and exposed evidences of coal. The Dover Coal Mines Company actively mined coal in this area from 1740 to December, 1888. The operation involved 1760 acres and coal was shipped as far north as Philadelphia. The mines were burned by Colonel Dahlgren in March, 1864, and operations were curtailed. Some coal was mined after the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway was built and began bringing in cheaply mined coal from the mountains. This is said to have been the first coal mining operation in America.

The Post Office at Manakin was established under the name of "Dover Mines Post Office" on September 3, 1868, and retained that name until February 2, 1909, when it was changed to Manakin. The site is located at the intersection of Routes 6 and 621. Map Index No. 32.

HICKORY HILL (PAYNE HOUSE) — This was once the home of Dolly Madison. The date on the chimney is recorded as 1732. It is located two miles west of Hadensville on Route 609 and it is privately owned. Map Index No. 6.

HENRY WOOD'S TOMBSTONE — Henry Wood was the first clerk of Goochland County, serving from 1728 to 1753. His tombstone bears the inscription: "Henry Wood son of Valentine and Rachel Wood. Born in London July 8th, 1696 and Departed this life May the 2nd 1757. Timus Quoque Nos." It is located near East Leake south of Route 250. Map Index No. 5.

CONTENTION — The original two-story frame house was built before 1769 and has since been completely rebuilt. The unmarked grave of James Pleasants (born here, 1769), Governor of Virginia from 1822 to 1825, is on this property. It is located one-half mile west of Crozier on Route 628 at the intersection of Route 6. Map Index No. 25.

HOWARD'S NECK — The small house in back was built by a Randolph in the late 1770's. The main dwelling was built in the early 19th century by Edward Cunningham on plans of Robert Mills (architect of the Washington Monument). It is located south of Route 6 at Pemberton on Route 45 and is privately owned. Map Index No. 10.

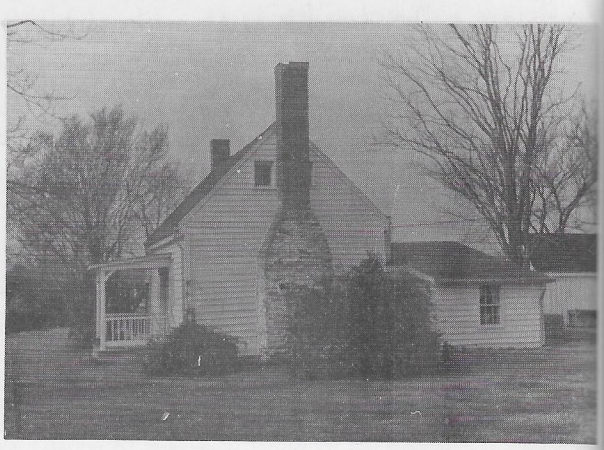
MILLER'S HOUSE - Byrd Mill — This two-story log house was built by Charles Lewis who also built the first mill. The house was standing in 1782. Extensive additions were made by Randolph Harrison, Jr., after 1832 when he purchased Elk Hill. It is located on Route 6 at Elk Hill and it is privately owned. Map Index No. 7.

MANNSVILLE — This 110-foot long frame house, stone barn and stone milk house are still standing, but in a state of great disrepair. The magnificence of this residence is still in evidence. On the grounds is a stone monument believed to mark an Indian chief's grave. Tarleton Fleming built the house in 1785. He, as well as Thomas Mann Fleming, is buried in the family burying ground here. The site is located one mile west of West View at the end of Route 678 and is privately owned. Map Index No. 11.

BOLLING ISLAND — Built in 1786 by Colonel William Bolling and his wife, Mary Randolph Bolling, for their son Thomas, this early Republic stuccoed brick and frame two-story house is in the process of being restored by the present owner. Slave quarters, a smokehouse and a school house of log construction are also found on this property. Located west of Route 600, east of Route 6, the site is privately owned. Map Index No. 15.

LOCH LOMOND (ROYSTER MANSION) — This home was built by David Royster before 1787. Although the house has been renovated, the lines are unchanged. Located on Route 639 between Routes 634 and 670, it is privately owned.

LITTLE GENITO



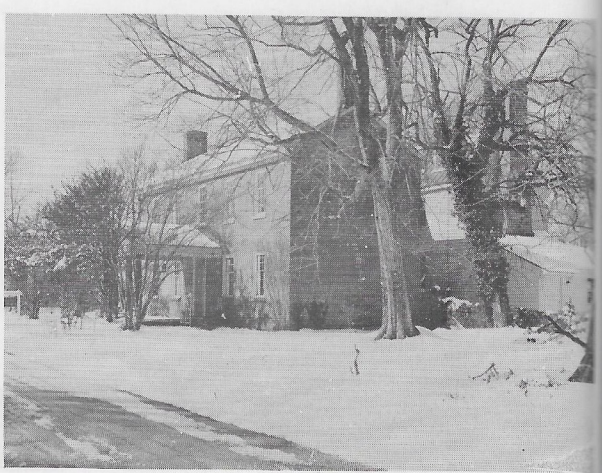
Built prior to 1750, this house is typical of the small landowners' houses built by hand by the owners. The house originally consisted of two main rooms downstairs and a steep staircase leading to two smaller rooms upstairs, with a chimney on each end of the house. The addition of one room at the rear was built in 1865. Located one mile west of Shallow Well on Route 654, the site is privately owned. Map Index No. 2.

WOODLAWN

This Georgian manor house, believed to be one of the finest prerevoluntionary homes in Virginia, is constructed of handmade brick and beams and woodwork sawed and shaped by hand. It could have been built as early as 1765, and there were originally two large grist mills on the plantation. In 1820, Woodlawn was known and operated as Trevillian's Tavern. It was once the home of Colonel Thomas Taylor of Goochland, famous for his part in placing the flag of the United States on the ramparts of Chapultepec Castle on September 13, 1847, thus ending the Mexican War Campaign. Now privately owned, it is located three miles west of Centerville on Route 250. Map Index No. 1.

POWELL'S TAVERN

The frame portion was built by William Powell, Sr., in 1770 as a dwelling. In 1808 William Powell, Jr. began operation of a tavern and in 1820 built the brick addition. This location was also known as Powell's Post Office. General Lafayette stopped here on November 2, 1824, for rest and refreshment while en route to visit Thomas Jefferson at Monticello. Powell's Tavern was a stage coach stop west of Richmond on the River Road in the 1880's. Located on Route 650, just east of the intersection of Routes 650 and 647, it is privately owned. Map Index No. 34.



BELMONT — This is the birthplace and home of Edward Bates, a member of President Lincoln's Cabinet during the War Between the States. Belmont was also the home of other members of the Bates family who held high political offices in Missouri and Arkansas. This house was built before 1793 and only a small portion remains unchanged. It is located one and one-half miles west of Goochland Court House on Route 6 and is privately owned. Map Index No. 19.

ASPENWALL — This early Republic brick home was built in or about 1827 by Dr. John Morris. At one time, Governor James Pleasants' daughter lived here. It is located three miles north of the intersection of Routes 6 and 634. Map Index No. 24.

ELK HILL — In September, 1778, Thomas Jefferson purchased 307 acres on Byrd Creek and James River. His house, destroyed long ago, was on this tract. During the Revolutionary War, Lord Cornwallis made Jefferson's house his headquarters and while there thoroughly devastated this and the surrounding properties. Located on Route 608, south of Route 6. Privately owned. Map Index No. 8.

REED MARSH — Built prior to 1817, this frame house was constructed three stories above ground level with full basement, and owned continuously by the Miller family from 1817 to 1959. With but one interruption, members of the Miller family served as clerks of Goochland County for a total of 152 years. The site is located one-half mile west of Goochland Court House, south of the intersection of Routes 6 and 522, and it is privately owned. Map Index No. 20.

MONTEREY — Count Francisco Xavier Monteiro De Barros, former Minister of Finance under King John of the Kingdom of Portugal, built this brick, two-story, gable roof house in 1825. Dr. Aristides Monteiro, who served as a surgeon in the Confederate Army, was born here. Years later a street in Richmond was named for him. Located four miles north of the intersection of Routes 6 and 634, it is privately owned.

GOLD MINES — The first discovery of gold in Goochland County was probably on the Collins place about 1829, and the first attempt at mining was by the Fishers. A large number of mines have been successfully operated in the western end of the county and mining has continued at intervals through the years. Many large veins, both pit and placer, have been located and many thousands of dollars in gold taken from them.

POOR HOUSE — The Poor House was "received" by the County Commissioners in May, 1834. There were also a number of small buildings on the grounds, most of them being of log construction. The institution was closed as a Poor House on April 1, 1929. The original two-story brick building, now renovated, is an impressive home bearing the name of Dunheady. It is located four miles northeast of Goochland Court House on Route 633. Map Index No. 4.

LOCK KEEPER'S HOUSE - Cedar Point — This house was built at Lock No. 7 on the James River and Kanawha Canal between 1836 and 1838. It is still in existence and in excellent condition. Located one mile west of Goochland Court House on Route 630 at Cedar Point, it is privately owned. Map Index No. 18.

BRIGHTLY — The house was built in 1842 by Dr. George W. Harris to replace an earlier house which had burned. It is a Greek Revival brick home, two stories with English basement. The molding around the doors was influenced by the Egyptian Building in Richmond. It is located in the village of Goochland. Map Index No. 21.

NAIL FACTORY — Located south of Kanawha Canal near Manakin Village, the Manakin Iron and Nail Works was formed in 1844 under the ownership of Stephen O. Duval and remained in operation as late as 1865, when it was destroyed by Colonel Dahlgren. It was operated by water power obtained from

JOE BROOKE PLANTATION

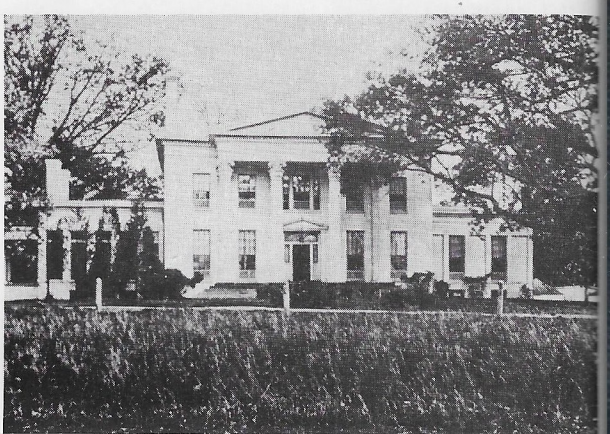
A Royal Patent covering 2,700 acres was issued to John Woodson in 1703. Upon his death in 1715, the Joe Brooke land and the adjoining land to the south, now known as Ben Dover, were left to John Woodson's son, Robert. It is believed that this house was built between 1734 and 1745 by William Randolph of Tuckahoe. Located approximately two miles west of Manakin on the north side of the highway, it is privately owned. Map Index No. 29.

JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL

This aqueduct on Lickinghole Creek west of Irwin is still in excellent state of preservation. Several aqueducts and a number of locks were located on the Goochland section of the Canal. At each lock a house was furnished for the lock-keeper. There were twelve stops scheduled on the Canal through Goochland: Tuckahoe being the first on the eastern boundary and Elk Hill the last on the western boundary. The waterway was severely damaged on March 6, 1865 when Sheridan's Cavalry passed up and down the Canal from Scottsville to within thirty miles of Richmond inflicting all the damage in their power on the works of the line. The Canal extended along the James River which is the southern boundary of Goochland County. Map Index No. 17.

DOVER

Dover was the plantation home of James M. Morson during the War Between the States. On March 1, 1864, Colonel Dahlgren and his raiders burned the barn and stables, with the horses in them, and made three unsuccessful attempts to burn the mansion. They pillaged the house and carried away valuable silverware, then shot much of the livestock on the estate. The house was destroyed by fire in 1934. Its ruins are located on Route 642, one-half mile north of the intersection of Routes 642 and 6 and is privately owned. Map Index No. 27.



the canal. The site is located 200 yards west of the crossing at the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and Route 621. Map Index No. 31.

COUNTY JAIL — This two-story stone building was "received" in March, 1825, as being built according to contract. In March, 1865, Federal Troops burned the jail in which Union soldiers had been imprisoned. Tradition, without supporting evidence, states that this jail was built in 1848. It is located in Goochland Court House. Map Index No. 22.

DOVER STEAM MILL RUINS — The walls of this building are still standing. The brick, two-story structure with arched voids, was built in the mid-19th century. It was used as a steam-powered threshing and grinding mill before and during the War Between the States. It was burned by Colonel Ulric Dahlgren on March 1, 1864. The ruins are located on Route 642, one-quarter mile north of the intersection of Routes 642 and 6. The property is privately owned. Map Index No. 26.

BEN DOVER — Thomas Randolph purchased the Joe Brooke and Ben Dover properties from Robert and John Woodson in 1728 and 1729, respectively. The property was inherited by William Randolph in 1730 and his son, Thomas Mann Randolph inherited it from him. The Ben Dover house was built by William B. Stanard during the period 1855-1860. Located two miles east of Sabot on Route 6, it is privately owned. Map Index No. 30.

SIR ARCHY'S GRAVE — This colt, out of a mare held in joint account by Archibald Randolph of Benlomond on the James River and John Tayloe, III, of Mount Airy, was famous for his speed, perfection of form and fine spirit. There are few thoroughbreds today whose lines do not trace to this immortal sire. Sir Archy is buried at Benlomand with a stone monument to commemorate his memory. Located approximately five miles south of the intersection of Routes 627 and 6, on Route 627, the site is privately owned. Map Index No. 13.

PLEASANT'S MONUMENT — This monument at Cardwell commemorates the heroism of James Pleasants who in March, 1864, captured, single-handedly, thirteen Federal soldiers and killed one officer. Although seriously wounded in a subsequent battle, he returned to the command and fought until the surrender at Appomattox. The monument, erected through the offices of the Goochland Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, was unveiled June 1, 1929. It is located on Route 670 at the intersection of Routes 670 and 641. Map Index No. 3.

GOOCHLAND COUNTY COURTHOUSE

The County Levy Court allowed $5,586.70 for construction of the Courthouse. The cornerstone was laid on the 23rd of September, 1826, and the building was "received" on August 20, 1827. The Court sat in it for the first time on that date. It is believed to be the third courthouse erected in the County. During the War Between the States, Federal troops are known to have slashed pages from the record books in the Clerk's Office with their sabres. Map Index No. 23.

ELK HILL

This brick, stuccoed mansion is believed to have been built in or about 1845 by Randolph Harrison, and is the second house to be built on this identical spot, the first having burned earlier. During the War Between the States the home fell prey to Sheridan's raiders who completely wrecked its interior. Privately owned, it is located on Route 608, south of Route 6. Map Index No. 9.

SABOT HILL

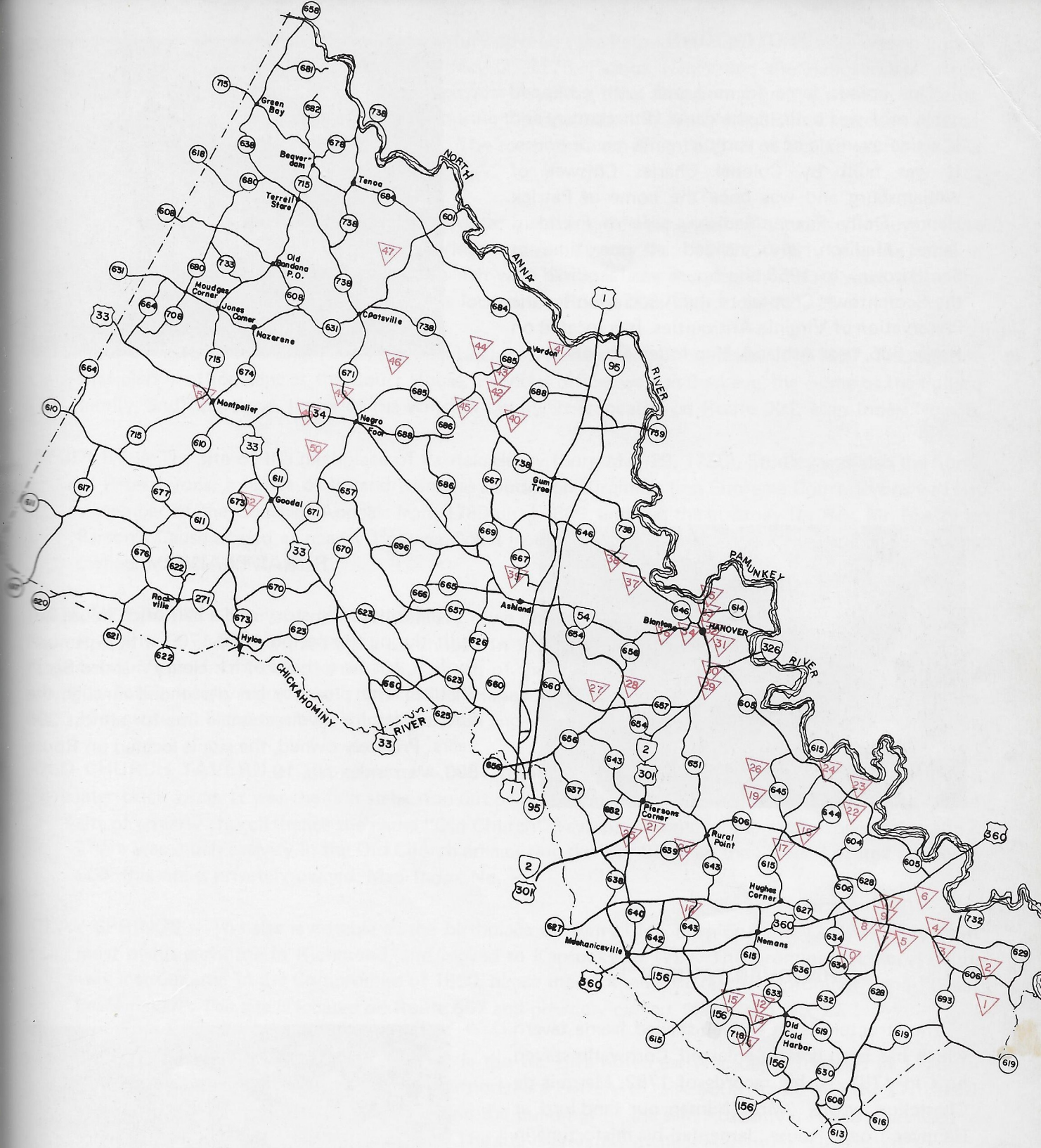
The original house, shown here, was built in 1855 by James A. Seddon, Confederate Secretary of War, who made it his home until his death in 1880. Colonel Dahlgren and his raiders visited Sabot Hill on March 1, 1864, and burned the stables, barns, and other outbuildings. The main dwelling was destroyed by fire in the 1920's and a handsome structure of American-Georgian architecture was erected during 1935-1936 on the identical spot. It is located on Route 6 near Sabot and is privately owned. Map Index No. 28.

GOOCHLAND COUNTY

Map Index No.	Name	Location	Date
24	Aspenwall	Route 634	c.1827
	Beaverdam Episcopal Church (Marker)	Route 632	pre-1764
19	Belmont	Route 6	pre-1793
30	Ben Dover	Route 6	1855-1860
	Bethel Methodist Church	Route 670	1834
16	Blythwood	Irwin	c.1824
14	Bolling Hall	Route 600	late-18th C.
15	Bolling Island	Route 600	1786
21	Brightly	Goochland Court House	1842
	Joe Brook Plantation	Route 6	1734-1745
	Byrd Presbyterian Church	Route 614	1838
25	Contention	Inters. Rts. 628 & 6	pre-1769
	County Clerk's Office	Goochland Court House	mid-19th C.
22	County Jail	Goochland Court House	1848
23	Courthouse	Goochland Court House	1826
27	Dover	Route 642	early-19th C.
	Dover Baptist Church	Route 621	1773
32	Dover Coal Mines	Route 6, Manakin	c.1701
26	Dover Steam Mill Ruins	Route 642	mid-19th C.
8	Elk Hill	Route 608	late-18th C.
9	Elk Hill	Route 608	c.1845
	Gold Mines	Western Goochland County	c.1829
	Goochland Baptist Church	Route 621	1771
	Grace Episcopal Church	Goochland Court House	1876
	Haden Tavern Wysteria Tavern	Route 606	mid-19th C.
	Hebron Presbyterian Church	Inters. Rts. 641 & 642	1846

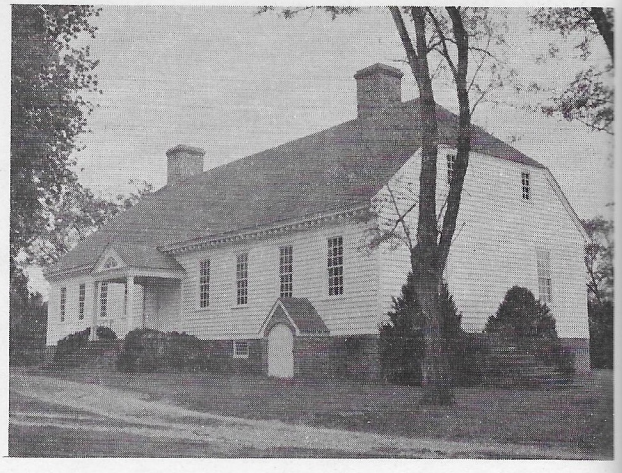
Map Index No.	Name	Location	Date
5	Henry Wood's Tombstone	Route 250	1757
6	Hickory Hill Payne House	Route 609	c.1732
10	Howard's Neck	Route 45	c.1775-1817
17	James River and Kanawha Canal	Southern Boundary, Goochland County	late-18th C.
29	Joe Brook Plantation	Route 6	1734-1745
2	Little Genito	Route 654	pre-1750
	Loch Lomond Royster Mansion	Route 639	pre-1787
18	Lock Keeper's House, Cedar Point	Route 630	1836-1838
	Locust Grove	Route 625	c.1838
	Longwood	Route 632	c.1830
	Manakin Village	Manakin	mid-18th C.
11	Mannsville	Route 678	1785
7	Miller's House, Byrd Mill	Route 6, Elk Hill	pre-1782
	Monterey	Inters. Rts. 6 & 634	1825
	Mount Gilead Baptist Church	Inters. Rts. 605 & 603	mid-19th C.
31	Nail Factory	Inters. Rts. 621 & 6	1844
	Perkins Baptist Church	Route 606	c.1853
3	Pleasant's Monument	Route 670, Cardwell	1929
4	Poor House	Route 633	1834
34	Powell's Tavern	Inters. Rts. 650 & 647	c.1770
12	Queen Anne Cottage, Rock Castle	Route 600	pre-1732
20	Reed Marsh	Inters. Rts. 6 & 522	pre-1817
	Royster Mansion Loch Lomond	Route 639	pre-1787
28	Sabot Hill	Route 6	1935-1936
	St. Mary's Episcopal Church	Route 650	1877
	St. Matthews Methodist Church	Route 623	1828
13	Sir Archy's Grave	Route 627	

Map Index No.	Name	Location	Date
	Smyrna Baptist Church	Route 30, Three Square	1776
	Snowden	Route 618	1810
	Tinsleyville Tavern	Route 603	late-18th C.
33	Tuckahoe Plantation	Route 605	after 1712
1	Woodlawn	Route 250	c.1765
	Henry Wood's Tombstone	Route 250	1757
	Wysteria Tavern Haden Tavern	Route 606	mid-19th C.



HANOVER COUNTY

SCOTCHTOWN



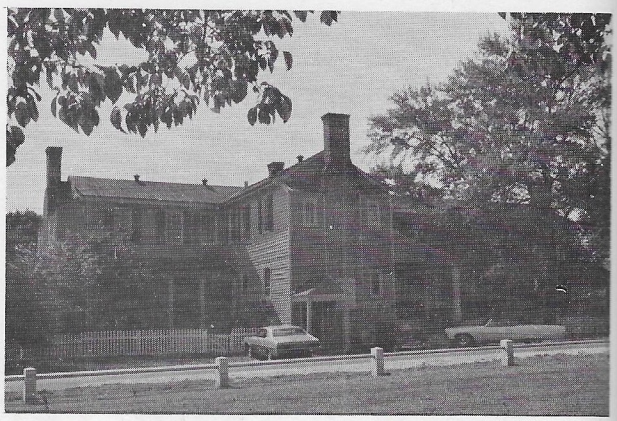
This unique large frame house with a clipped gable roof was built in the early 18th century and is a fine example of an early Virginia manor house. It was built by Colonel Charles Chiswell of Williamsburg and was once the home of Patrick Henry. Dolly Payne Madison, wife of President James Madison, also resided at one time at Scotchtown. In 1958 the house was acquired by the Scotchtown Chapter of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. It is located on Route 685, near Ashland. Map Index No. 46.

RURAL PLAINS

This interesting story and a half brick house was built during the period 1690-1700 with a gambrel roof. It was here that Patrick Henry married Sarah Shelton. The property has descended through the Shelton family in direct male line for almost 300 years. Privately owned, the site is located on Route 606. Map Index No. 19.

HANOVER TAVERN

The structure is an early L-shaped frame tavern which has been greatly enlarged. Cornwallis stayed here in 1781. In his records of 1782, Marquis de Chastellux wrote, "Mr. Thilman our land-lord at Hanover Court House...lamented his misfortune in having lodged and boarded Lord Cornwallis and his retinue without his Lordship's having made the least recompense...". In 1750, Eleanor Park Shelton inherited the tavern from her father, William Park. Her son-in-law, Patrick Henry, kept the tavern before studying law. It is now a popular dinner-theater, the Barksdale Theater. It is located on Route 301 in Hanover Court House. Map Index No. 33.



NEWCASTLE – The site of an early 18th century town on the Pamunkey River, Newcastle was an important mercantile village. From here, on May 2, 1775, Patrick Henry and the Hanover Volunteers marched to Williamsburg to reclaim the powder taken by Lord Dunmore from the powder magazine. British prisoners were kept at Newcastle during the Revolutionary War. Marquis de Chastellux records, 1782, a "pretty village of 25-30 houses". The town declined after 1800. It is located on Route 360. Map Index No. 6.

BUCKEYE – This is a lovely example of an early story and a half frame house with inside chimneys. It was built about 1725 by William Pollard, Clerk of Hanover County from 1740 to 1781. Long the home of the Pollard family, several members of which were Clerks of the County, the house was used as the Clerk's office. Privately owned, the site is located on Route 606. Map Index No. 25.

CLERK'S OFFICE – The original part of this brick story and a half office was built in 1827. This was the first clerk's office kept at the Court House. Previous offices were at Buckeye, the home of the Pollard family, and Courtland, home of the Winston family. It is located on Route 301. Map Index No. 35.

STUDLEY – The site of the birthplace of Patrick Henry (born May 29, 1736), Studley was also the home of Peter Lyons, a native of Ireland who was a Judge on Virginia's first Supreme Court. Lyons was also a member of the Court of Appeals from 1789 until 1809, and was the attorney for Rev. Mr. Maury in Parson's Cause argued at nearby Hanover Court House. The site is located on Route 606 and privately owned. Map Index No. 20.

HANOVER TOWN – Site of a mid-18th century town on the Pamunkey River, it was originally laid out by Robert Page and known as Page's Warehouse. In 1751, it lost by a few votes being selected as the capital of Virginia. In November of 1762, an act of the General Assembly established a town, 100 acres "laid off in lots by Mann Page", to be called "Hanover". The village declined during the first part of the 19th century. The property is privately owned and located on Route 605. Map Index No. 22.

OLD CHURCH TAVERN – This tavern was built in mid-18th century, the old frame wing flanked by a later brick wing. It was the first stage stop out of Richmond toward Northern Neck. In the yard is the site of an early church (hence the name "Old Church" Tavern) with remaining tomb-stone dating 1752. There was much activity in the Old Church area during the War Between the States. Located on Route 606, this site is privately owned. Map Index No. 8.

CLAY SPRINGS – The site is notable as the birthplace of Henry Clay, born on April 12, 1777. Clay spent most of his early life in Richmond, and moved to Kentucky in 1797. This prominent national figure was instrumental in the Compromise of 1850, hence the nickname "Great Compromiser" and "Great Peacemaker". The site is located on Route 657 and privately owned. Map Index No. 27.

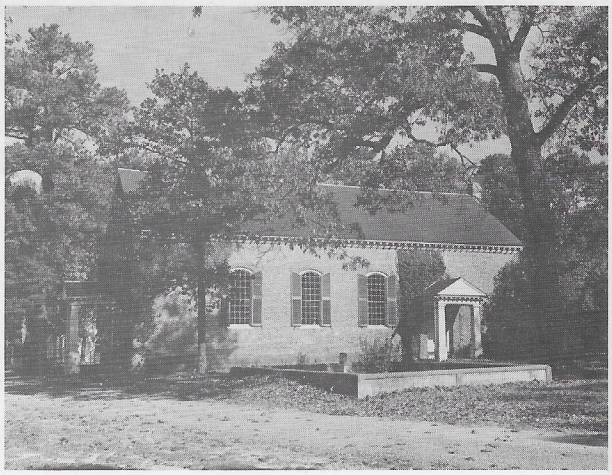
WASHINGTON - HENRY ACADEMY – This is the site of a noted early academy founded in 1778. In October of 1786, the General Assembly authorized a Lottery to raise $300 "to be by them (Trustees) applied in making additions to and repairing the buildings of the said Academy". It was advertised in January, 1803 in the **Richmond Examiner**. The site is privately owned. Map Index No. 17.

GOULD HILL DEPENDENCY – An outstanding example of a late-18th century brick outbuilding, Gould Hill Dependency is notable for its beautiful brickwork with Palladian window. Privately owned, it is located on Route 605. Map Index No. 24.

SUMMER HILL – This house was built about 1800 by Mann Page of Hanover Town, grandson of Mann Page of Rosewell. This is the site of the burial of Captain William Latane, who was killed in a nearby skirmish in June of 1862. The subject is now famous in the painting and engraving, "Burial of Latane". The site is located on Route 605 and privately owned by desendents of the builder. Map Index No. 23.

FORK CHURCH

This handsome brick church of St. Martin's Parish was built about 1735. The walls were laid in Flemish Bond pattern and the detail around the doors and windows is noteworthy. Porches are a later addition, and the interior has been restored. The church is located on Route 738. Map Index No. 43.



EDGEWOOD

This late-18th century square brick house was the home of Dr. Carter B. Berkeley. He was a graduate in Medicine from the University of Edinburg and maintained here a noted medical school during the early-19th century. The site is privately owned.

HANOVER COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Built about 1735, this is an unusual brick T-shaped courthouse building with brick arched porch. This and the similar courthouse in adjoining King William county are among the earliest standing courthouses. Here Patrick Henry pled the noted Parson's Cause. It is located on Route 301 in Hanover Court House. Map Index No. 34.

HANOVER COUNTY JAIL – This square stone building on the Court House green was erected about 1835. It was built probably of local stone cut from a nearby quarry on the South Anna River. It is now leased to the Hanover Historical Society and maintained as a museum. Map Index No. 32.

COLD HARBOR BATTLEFIELD – Cold Harbor was the site of a battle in June of 1862, and again in May and June of 1864. In the battle of June 3, 1864 (known as Second Cold Harbor), Confederate dead and wounded were estimated at 1200-1500, and Union dead and wounded at 7000. Now owned by the United States Government, the site is located on Route 156. Map Index No. 12.

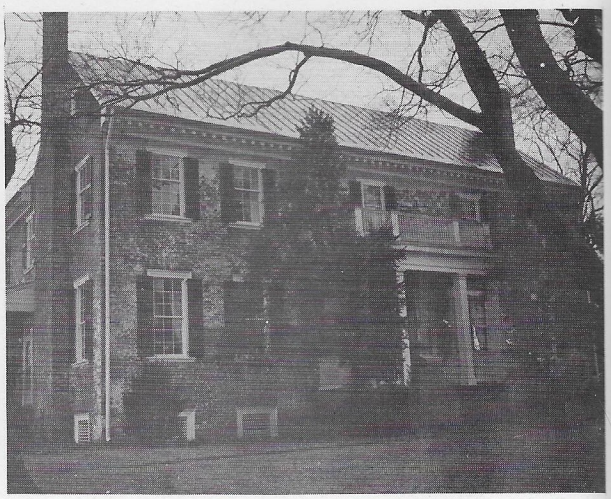
RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE – This college was established on February 3, 1830, in Boydton, Virginia, and was named for John Randolph of Roanoke and Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina. The school is affiliated with the Methodist Church. In 1868, following the War Between the States, the school was moved to Ashland, Virginia. Map Index No. 39.

OAKLAND – This house was built in 1899 on the site of the earlier Nelson home which was destroyed by fire. Here was born the noted author, Thomas Nelson Page, who laid many of his stories in similiar locale. The property was part of a grant of 10,000 acres to the Nelson family in 1718. The privately owned site is located on Route 601. Map Index No. 47.

ASHLAND – In 1848 a health resort was established here on the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railway. A town grew up and the name of Henry Clay's Kentucky home, Ashland, was adopted in 1855. Located approximately twenty miles north of Richmond, Ashland is the site of Randolph-Macon College.

WILLIAMSVILLE

This handsome large brick Federal-style house was built in 1803 by William Pollard. He succeeded his father, William Pollard, as Clerk of Hanover County from 1781 to 1824. So accurate in his business transactions, he was known as "Billy Particular". Located on Route 615, the site is privately owned. Map Index No. 26.



MARLBOURNE

This 1840 house was the home and burial place of Edmund Ruffin, an ardent States Righter who is credited with firing the first shot at Fort Sumter during the War Between the States. Ruffin also was a noted agriculturist and he conducted many of his agricultural experiments here. Marlbourne is still privately owned by Edmund Ruffin's descendants. It is located on Route 628. Map Index No. 9.

HICKORY HILL AND GARDEN

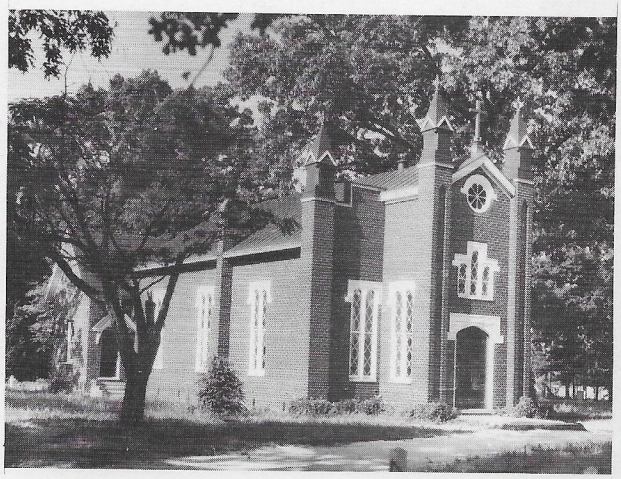
This is an outstanding example of a beautifully preserved garden and lawn originally laid out in 1820. The property descended to the Wickham family from the Carter family of Shirley Plantation. The original house was burned and rebuilt in 1875. The handsome boxwood alley extends over three hundred feet. Located on Route 646, the site is privately owned. Map Index No. 37.

CLOVER LEA

This handsome example of a Greek Revival country mansion was built in 1846 by George Washington Bassett, great-nephew of Martha Dandridge Washington. Located on Route 629, the site is privately owned. Map Index No. 4.

IMMANUEL CHURCH

This old Episcopal church, built in 1853, is an interesting brick example of Tudor Revival architecture. It was built as the fourth church of a congregation dating back to 1680, when near the site the original church was built as Upper Church of St. Peter's Parish. It is located on Route 606. Map Index No. 7.



HANOVER COUNTY

Map Index No.	Name	Location	Date
49	Airwell	Route 658	c.1760
25	Buckeye	Route 606	c.1725
42	Church Quarter	Route 738	18th C.
27	Clay Springs	Route 657	pre-1777
35	Clerk's Office	Hanover Court House	1727
4	Clover Lea	Route 629	1846
12	Cold Harbor Battlefield	Route 156	1862
52	The Cottage Site	Route 611	Unknown
32	County Jail	Route 301, Hanover Court House	c.1835
34	Courthouse	Hanover Court House	c.1735
31	Courtland Site	Route 301	Unknown
3	Ditchley	Route 606	c.1840
30	Dundee	Route 605	c.1810
	Edgewood		late-18th C.
43	Fork Church	Route 738	c.1735
44	Fork Church Rectory	Route 738	1840
15	Gaines' Mill	Route 156	1862
13	Garthright House	Route 156	Unknown
10	Gingerbread House	Route 606	mid-18th C.
2	Glimpse	Route 606	c.1785
24	Gould Hill Dependency	Route 605	late-18th C.
40	Hanover Academy	Route 738	c.1850
33	Hanover Tavern	Route 301, Hanover Court House	early-18th C.
22	Hanover Town	Route 605	mid-18th C.
37	Hickory Hill	Route 646	1820

Map Index No.	Name	Location	Date
50	Higginson's Tavern	Route 671	Unknown
11	Hill Meadow	Route 628	late-18th C.
7	Immanuel Church	Route 606	1853
5	Ingleside	Route 606	c.1830
41	Laurel Branch	Route 684	c.1758
16	Laurel Meadow	Route 643	mid-18th C.
36	Marl Ridge	Route 54	pre-1760
9	Marlbourne	Route 628	1840
48	Negrofoot House	Route 685	c.1721
6	Newcastle Site	Route 360	early-18th C.
47	Oakland	Route 601	1899
8	Old Church Tavern	Route 606	mid-18th C.
45	Price's Mill Rockett's Mill	Route 685	pre-1800
39	Randolph-Macon College	Ashland	1868
45	Rockett's Mill Price's Mill	Route 685	pre-1800
53	Rocky Mills	(Removed to Richmond)	mid-18th C.
19	Rural Plains	Route 606	1690-1700
21	Salem Church	Route 606	Unknown
46	Scotchtown	Route 685	early-18th C.
51	Shrubbery Hill	Route 33	c.1820
29	Signal Hill	Route 301	c.1840
28	Slash Church	Route 657	1729-1730
38	South Wales	Route 646	mid-18th C.
20	Studley	Route 606	pre-1736
23	Summer Hill	Route 605	c.1800
18	Totomoi	Route 606	late-18th C.
17	Washington-Henry Academy Site		1786
14	Watt House	Route 718	c.1835

Map Index No.	Name	Location	Date
1	White Plains	Route 606	late-18th C.
26	Williamsville	Route 615	1803

HENRICO COUNTY
RICHMOND
CHICKAHOMINY RIVER
JAMES RIVER
TUCKAHOE ISLAND
TURKEY ISLAND
CURLES NECK
JONES NECK
VARINA FARM
HATCHER ISLAND
FARRARS ISLAND
Charles City Rd.
White Oak Rd.
Old Wmsburg Rd.
Old Eiko
Hughes Rd.
Darbytown Rd.
Carters Mill Rd.
Turkey Is.Rd
Curles Neck Rd.
Brady Lane
Broadbury Rd.
Gill Dale Rd.
Poplar Springs Rd.
Portuguese Rd.
La France Rd.
Memorial Dr.
Meadow Rd.
Dog Grapevine Rd.
Hanover St.
Washington Ave.
Nine Mile Rd.
Oakleigh Ave.
Cedar Fork Road
Creighton Rd.
Hermitage Rd.
Woodman Rd.
Hilliard Rd.
Dumbarton Rd.
Greenwood Rd.
Old Wash. Rd.
Purcell Rd.
Mountain Rd.
Staples Mill Rd.
Hungary Rd.
Franciatown Rd.
Shellbank Rd.
Nuckols Rd.
Sadler Rd.
Shady Grove Rd.
Kain Rd.
Gayton Rd.
Church Rd.
Pump Rd.
Three Chopt Rd.
Broad Street Road
Parham Rd.
Pemberton Rd.
Quioccasin Rd.
Patterson Ave.
Ridge Rd.
Sleepy Hollow Rd.
Gaskins Rd.
River Rd.
Monument Ave.
Skipwith Rd.
Wistar Dr.
Parkway
Libbie Ave.
Lakeside Ave.
Azalea Ave.
Richmond-Henrico Turnpike
Wilkinson Rd.
Belgrade Rd.
Lobbs House Rd.
Cedar Fork Road
Dill Rd.
Harvie Rd.
Charles City Rd.
Monahan St.
Lewis Rd.
Strath Rd.
Yarnall Rd.
Loburnum Ave.
Mill Rd.
Mistor Rd.
New Market Rd.
Varina Rd.
Hake Brady Rd.
Battlefield Park Rd.
Kingsland Rd.
Buffin Rd.
Market St.
Doran Rd.
Turner Rd.
City Line Rd.
Nancy Lane
Mill Rd.
Darbytown Rd.
Oakland Rd.
Osborne Rd.
Wilton Rd.
Turnpike
Messer Rd.
Atlee Rd.
Darbytown Rd.
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Oakland Rd.
Osborne Rd.
Wilton Rd.
Turnpike
Messer Rd.
Atlee Rd.
Darbytown Rd.
Oak Grove Rd.
Hines Rd.

VARINA PLANTATION

One of the oldest plantations in the area, Varina Plantation was first established in 1614. It was here that John Rolfe lived, across the river from Henrico, and raised the first crop of tobacco in 1612. On this grant of land, Rolfe married Princess Pocohontas, daughter of Powhatan, in 1614. Pocohontas was baptized Rebecca and became the first Indian convert to Christianity in the colony. A son, Thomas Rolfe, was born in 1615. The house standing today was built in the 1850's and served as Union General Benjamin Butler's headquarters during his assault on Richmond in 1864. Holes from cannon balls are still visible in the walls. It is located at the end of Varina Road and is privately owned. Map Index No. 15.

HENRICOPOLIS

Established in 1611 by Sir Thomas Dale, Henricopolis was the first settlement inland from Jamestown. For a while the town prospered; a hospital and a college, the first in the New World, were established in 1612 and 1619, respectively. The settlers also built an iron furnace, the first in English America, at Falling Creek to the east. In March, 1622, an Indian massacre destroyed the town, hospital, college, iron furnace and most of the population. The site was abandoned and never reclaimed. The town was named to honor Prince Henry Frederick, eldest son of King James I of England. It is located at the northern tip of Farrar's Island, now a part of Chesterfield County. Map Index No. 17.

TRENT HOUSE – This frame house in the Sandston vicinity was built in 1750 by Dr. Trent, a prominent Henrico County physician. During the War Between the States, General McClellan made Trent House his headquarters in 1862. Located at the intersection of Routes 156 and 33, the site is privately owned. Map Index No. 7.

DABBS HOUSE – This early-19th century house served as headquarters of General Robert E. Lee during the Seven Days Battle in 1862. Located on Nine Mile Road (Route 33) one mile east of Richmond, the site is open to the public. Map Index No. 6.

FORT GILMER – The last stronghold of the Confederate defenses of Richmond, Fort Gilmer was never captured although assaulted repeatedly. It was abandoned April 3, 1865, while Richmond was burning and Lee was retreating from Petersburg. Located on Mill Road, the site is open to the public. Map Index No. 19.

CHICKAHOMINY BLUFF BATTLEFIELD – Confederate positions atop this bluff overlooked the swamp and protected the north-eastern approach to Richmond. This was a key position of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia during the Battle of Mechanicsville. Located on Route 360, the battlefield park is open to the public. Map Index No. 5.

FORT BRADY – A ring of earthworks was built around Richmond with strong forts at strategic points. Fort Brady was one of these. Located on the Osborne Turnpike, the site is open to the public. Map Index no. 16.

MALVERN HILL BATTLEFIELD – One of the bloodiest battles of the War Between the States was fought here. Lee came close to destroying McClellan's army at this point and saved Richmond from capture. Located on Route 156, it is open to the public. Map Index No. 9.

GLENDALE CEMETERY – Casualties from the battle of Frayser's Farm, at Glendale, are buried here. Confederate troops, commanded by Longstreet and A. P. Hill, attacked McClellan in a determined effort to drive him into the James River. Located on Route 156, this site is open to the public. Map Index No. 12.

SEVEN PINES CEMETERY – At the battle of Seven Pines, D. H. Hill and Longstreet drove McCellan out of his positions within sight of Richmond. General Joseph E. Johnston was wounded in this fierce fight and Robert E. Lee was given command of the Army of Northern Virginia. Located on Route 60, east of Richmond, the cemetery is open to the public. Map Index No. 8.

GRAPEVINE BRIDGE BATTLEFIELD – Stonewall Jackson, hurrying to support Lee at Seven Pines, was delayed here by Federal forces who destroyed the bridge across the Chickahominy River. Located on Route 156 on the Chickahominy River, this battlefield site is also open to the public. Map Index No. 10.

SAVAGE STATION BATTLEFIELD – Confederate troops under General Magruder attacked McClellan here in a desperate effort to prevent his retreat. They were repulsed and McClellan retreated southward under cover of darkness. Located on Route 156, the site is open to the public. Map Index No. 11.

YELLOW TAVERN BATTLEFIELD – In May, 1864, General J. E. B. Stuart was fatally wounded here in a sharp encounter with Sheridan's Cavalry raiding toward Richmond. Located on Broad Road, the battlefield is open to the pbulic. Map Index No. 3.

CURLES NECK PLANTATION

One of the largest plantations in the area, the land was patented in 1617. It was the home of Nathaniel Bacon who, in 1767, led a rebellion of colonists against the Royal Governor of Virginia. Several interesting buildings are present on this large dairy farm, but none remain from the original plantation. Privately owned, it is located at the end of Curles Neck Road. Map Index No. 14.

FORT HARRISON

One of a series of forts which protected Richmond from Federal attack, Fort Harrison held back Union offenses from the South. In 1864 it fell to the Northern Army and remained in their hands for the rest of the war. It is located east of the Osborne Turnpike on Battlefield Park Road (Route 156). Map Index No. 18.

GOOCH HOUSE

Built during the early part of the 19th century, this house was purchased by Claiborne W. Gooch, postmaster of Richmond. It was to this house in June, 1862, that General Robert E. Lee returned to see his wife for the first time since his departure to fight in the War Between the States. The house was totally destroyed by fire in December of 1966. The ruins are located at 300 Azalea Avenue. The property is privately owned. Map Index No. 4.

HENRICO COUNTY COURTHOUSE – The seat of Henrico County government has been in this location since before Richmond became a city. The first courthouse was burned in 1781 by British troops under the command of the traitor Benedict Arnold. The courthouse was rebuilt only to be again destroyed by fire in 1865 when Richmond was evacuated. The present building, erected in 1896, is characteristic of 1890 masonry construction showing typical corbeled brickwork, stone trim, and a variety of window treatments. Located at 22 E. Main Street, Richmond, the building is open to the public.

OLD ROCKY MILLS MANSION
FAIRFIELD

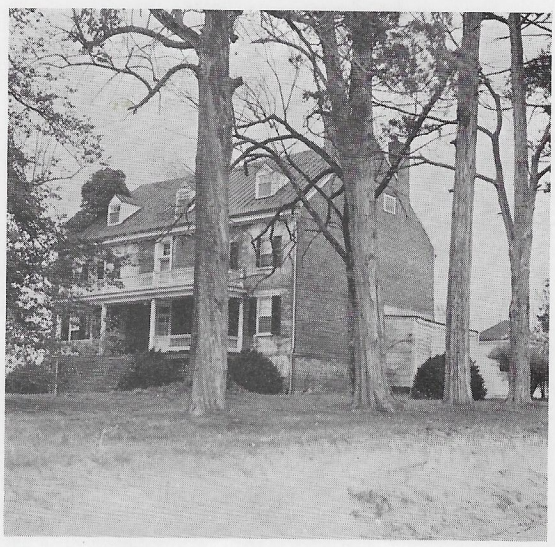
This mid-18th century house was dismantled in 1928 and moved to Henrico from Hanover County. The pediment on the south elevation was restored and the pavilion projected. The new porch was copied from the porch at Kenmore. It is located at 211 Ross Road and is privately owned.

TREE HILL

Built in 1775, this is one of the largest early plantations, and along with Varina, the horse racing center of the area. The back part of the house was built in 1775; the front was built 1820-1850. Lafayette visited here around 1825. It is said that the actual surrender of Richmond in 1865 took place here as city officials met the Union Army advancing up the Osborne Turnpike. Located at the intersection of Route 5 and Osborne Turnpike, the site is privately owned. Map Index No. 20.

WALKERTON

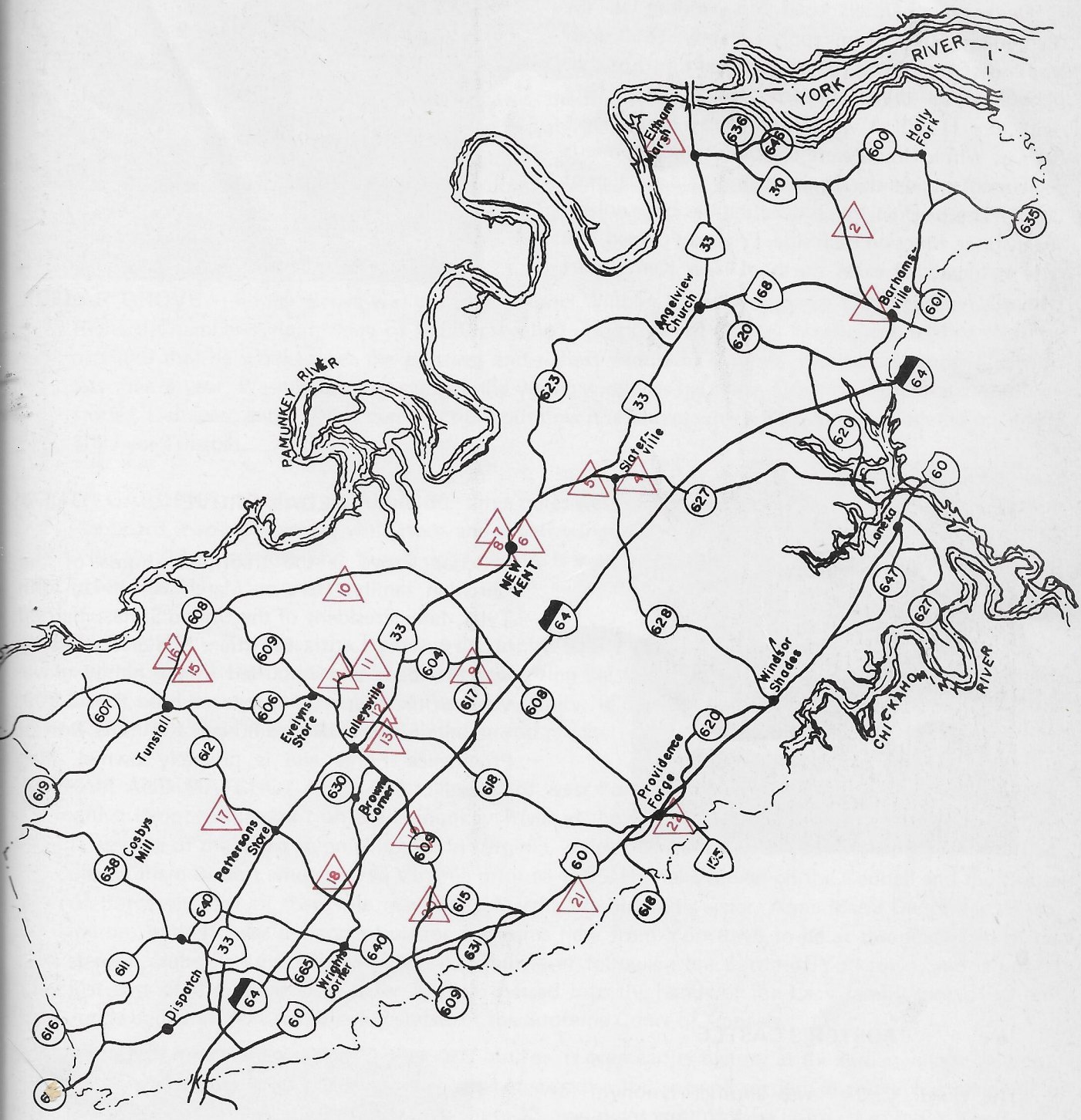
This 18th century home was built by an Englishman, John Walker. Operated as a stage coach stop, post office, and an inn, this building was visited by Thomas Jefferson and Edgar Allen Poe. It was used as a hospital during the War Between the States. It is located on the Old Mountain Road and privately owned. Map Index No. 2.



HENRICO COUNTY

Map Index No.	Name	Location	Date
	Cheswick House	Three Chopt Road	early-19th C.
5	Chickahominy Bluff Battlefield	Route 360	1862
21	Courthouse	Inters. Rts. 22nd & E. Main Sts.	1896
	Crews House	Battlefield Park Road (Route 156)	late-19th C.
14	Curles Neck Plantation	End Curles Neck Road	1617
6	Dabbs House	Route 33	early-19th C.
	Fairfield Old Rocky Mills Mansion	211 Ross Road	mid-18th C.
16	Fort Brady	Osborne Pike	1862
19	Fort Gilmer	Mill Road	1862
18	Fort Harrison	Battlefield Park Road (Route 156)	1862
1	Gayton Coal Mine	Gayton Road	1830
12	Glendale Cemetery	Battlefield Park Road (Route 156)	1862
4	Gooch House Ruins	300 Azalea Avenue	1829
10	Grapevine Bridge Battlefield	Battlefield Park Road (Route 156)	1862
17	Henricopolis	Farrar's Island	1611
	Littleton Wickham House	Gaskins Road	mid-19th C.
	Locust Hill	Wallo Road	mid-19th C.
9	Malvern Hill Battlefield	Battlefield Park Road (Route 156)	1862
13	Malvern Hill Ruins	Route 5	late-17th C.
	Old Rocky Mills Mansion Fairfield	211 Ross Road	mid-18th C.
11	Savage Station Battlefield	Battlefield Park Road (Route 156)	1862

Map Index No.	Name	Location	Date
8	Seven Pines Cemetery	Route 60	1862
20	Tree Hill	Route 5 & Osborne Pike	1775
7	Trent House	Inters. Rts. 156 & 33	1750
15	Varina Plantation	End Varina Road	1614
2	Walkerton	Old Mountain Road	1779
3	Yellow Tavern Battlefield	Broad Road	1864



NEW KENT COUNTY

CUMBERLAND FARM
CUMBERLAND'S LANDING

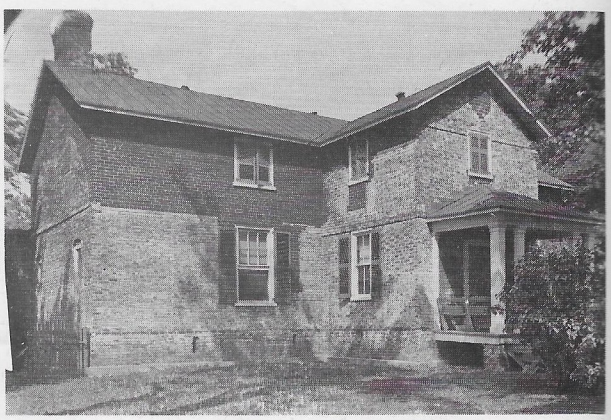
Ocean-going vessels used this landing on the Pamunkey River from approximately 1650 until the end of World War I as an important port-of-call. About 1700, the Littlepage family settled here and later (1800) it was a Fauntleray home. Here and at White House were enormous encampments of Union soldiers during the Peninsula campaign of 1862. The original frame dwelling has been enlarged by brick wings on each side. Privately owned, the site is located 2 miles north of New Kent Court House.

CEDAR GROVE

Cedar Grove is the traditional home of the Christian family. Here on March 29, 1842, John Tyler, later President of the United States, married his first wife, Letitia Christian. She died while he was President and is buried in the family graveyard on the property. It is located on Route 609, one mile north of Route 60 and five miles west of Providence Forge and is privately owned. Map Index No. 20.

FOSTER'S CASTLE

The word "Castle" was another synonym for "Fort", and early in its history, this two-story brick house was a defense against attack by Indians. The Castle and Criss Cross are two of the four cross-type Tudor houses in Virginia, the others being Bacons Castle in Sussex County and the Jones house on the grounds of Fort Eustis in the City of Newport News. This 17th century house was long the home of the Gregory family. It is located on Route 608, two miles east of Tunstall and privately owned. Map Index No. 16.



BEWS – "The Pill Box" is a charming example of the kind of small house that once dotted early Virginia. As the families that built these little houses improved financially, they were taken over by tenants who let them decay or burn. Located on Route 33, just east of Talleysville, the site is privately owned. Map Index No. 13.

BURLEIGH – Its colonial name, "Hungry Harbor", disclosed the history of this house and those who lived here, for tradition tells us that travelers, slaves, the homeless and the weary could always find a good meal. The house is located near Tunstall and privately owned.

MARENGO – Since before the American Revolution, beautiful Marengo has looked down on the Pamunkey River. It was once in the Webb family, who built Hampstead. Privately owned, the house is located near Tunstall.

POPLAR GROVE – Poplar Grove was built by Colonel William Chamberlayne in 1725. His son, Colonel Richard Chamberlayne, in May of 1758, prevailed upon Colonel George Washington to dine with the promose that he would meet the prettiest and richest widow in Virginia, Martha Dandridge Custis. In less than a year, Washington had claimed the young widow as his bride. Originally, the house was two-stories, L-shaped, and of brick construction, but now it is square with a hip roof. It is located on Route 608 near Tunstall.

SOUTH GARDEN – Located on Route 60, three miles west of Providence Forge, South Garden is a white clapboard, two-story house with story and a half wings. Of mid-18th century architecture, the house, with its Adam mantels and fluted door panels, is worthy of note. The site is privately owned. Map Index No. 21.

BEECH SPRING – This was the home of the Libby family whose name became famous when Libby's warehouse in Richmond became Libby Prison during the War Between the States. In more recent years, the house has been the seat of the Pomeroy family. It is located on Route 612, two miles south of Route 33, and six miles south of Talleysville and privately owned. Map Index No. 18.

ELTHAM AND MATCHOT SITE – A mile west of West Point on Route 33 is a State Historical Marker which denotes this point on the Pamunkey River as the site of Eltham, the seat of the Basset family. It was one of the finest colonial houses in Virginia, which burned in 1875. The first of the line was Colonel William Bassett who came to Virginia prior to 1665. His heirs served on the Council and the House of Burgesses. One of them was married to Martha Washington's sister, Anna Maria Dandridge. Washington, himself, was a frequent visitor and came here from Yorktown to be at the death bed of his stepson, John Parke Custis who died of camp fever following the Battle of Yorktown, and is buried just east of the house site. Later, Eltham passed into the hands of the Lacy family, one of whom, Judge Benjamin W. Lacy, was a member of the Supreme Court of Appeals.

This site is important not only for Eltham, but for its even earlier history as the Indian village Matchot, which was the scene of peace negotiations between the Indians and settlers. A treaty was signed here in 1613. The Matchot site is located on Route 33, two miles west of West Point. Map Index No. 3.

WOODBURN – Located near Tunstall, Woodburn is an unusual square brick dwelling with English basement. Noteworthy is the brick slave or servants quarters just behind the house. The site is privately owned.

NEW KENT COURTHOUSE – Originally called Bassettville, the town became the county seat about 1691 when King and Queen County was cut off. The Clerk's Office and jail were burned by one John Price Posey the night of July 15, 1787. A new Clerk's Office, a jail, and court building were then erected, only one of which survived the War Between the States. In 1909, a new Courthouse was erected on the spot where stood the original.

MARL HILL

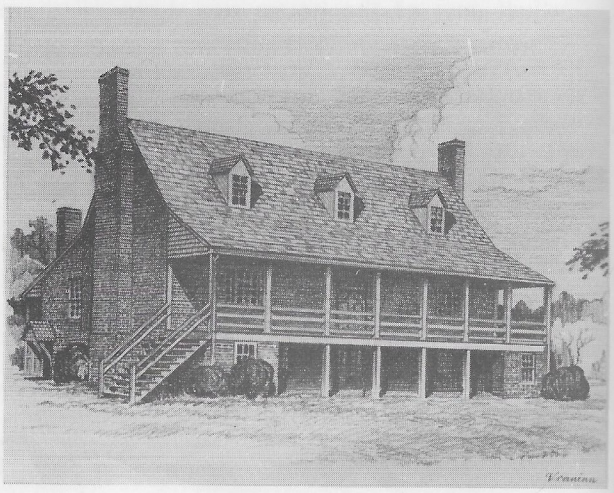
The exact date of construction of this frame with clapboarding house is unknown. However, Thomas Jackson was established on the property as early as 1692, and it is believed one wing of the house was built about that time. The history of Marl Hill is interwoven with its neighbor, St. Peter's Church. Located on Route 642, one-half mile east of St. Peter's Church and one and one-half miles northeast of Talleysville, it is privately owned. Map Index No. 11.

HAMPSTEAD

Built by Conrade Webb in 1825, this brick, two-story house is considered to be an unusual example of Federal architecture in the United States. An outstanding feature of the house is its spiral staircase that extends from the basement to the attic, never touching the walls and balanced by a small peg between the stairway and the wall on the first floor. The original ice house and office and granary outbuilding survive. Overlooking the Pamunkey River, it is located on Route 608, three miles northwest of Tunstall. The site is privately owned. Map Index No. 15.

THE ORDINARY

The front section is believed to have been built prior to the moving of the New Kent Courthouse across the road in 1690. Enlarged and altered several times during the years, it has now been returned to its appearance of the Civil War era according to a photo by Cook. This is one of the few remaining Colonial taverns in Tidewater Virginia. Washington recites eating here in his Diary and an old Ledger book contains an account with President John Tyler. It was used by McClellan during the War Between the States as a communication center. Located at New Kent Court House, it is privately owned. Map Index No. 7.

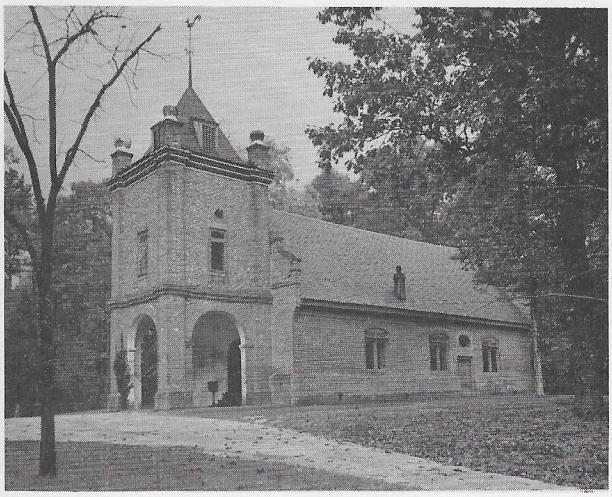


CHESTNUT GROVE – Located on Cook's Mill Road, Chestnut Grove is the site of the birthplace of Martha Washington in June, 1731. The house burned in 1927 and a colonial type home of another style has been built on the old foundation. The site is privately owned.

WHITE HOUSE SITE – Only the brick foundations remain of this once lovely home built by Daniel Parke Custis. Here, in 1749 came Martha Dandridge, bride of Daniel Parke Custis. He died in 1757, and according to tradition, George Washington first met the widow at nearby Poplar Grove in 1758. The estate descended to W. H. F. Lee, son of Robert E. Lee. Here Federal Troops encamped during the War Between the States, and despite orders from General McClellan, Union soldiers burned the house in 1862. Located on Route 608, eight miles northeast of Talleysville, the site is privately owned. Map Index No. 10.

CRISS CROSS

Built prior to 1690 by the Terrill family, this one and a half story brick house is an architectural gem. Given its original name because of its cruciform shape, it is one of four known houses of this type in Virginia. This house contains two of the earliest Tudor doors in America. Privately owned, it is located off Route 608. Map Index No. 9.



SAINT PETER'S CHURCH

Saint Peter's Church (1701) near Talleysville, eminently represents the transition in Virginia Church architecture from Jacobean to Georgian. This is noted principally by strapwork, Flemish gables, Gothic casement windows and by the Georgian chancel window and tower. Saint Peter's Church was the parish church of Martha Dandridge Custis during her early life. It is beautifully restored and has been designated as a National Landmark. The Church is located on Route 609 at Route 642 and open to the public. Map Index No. 14.

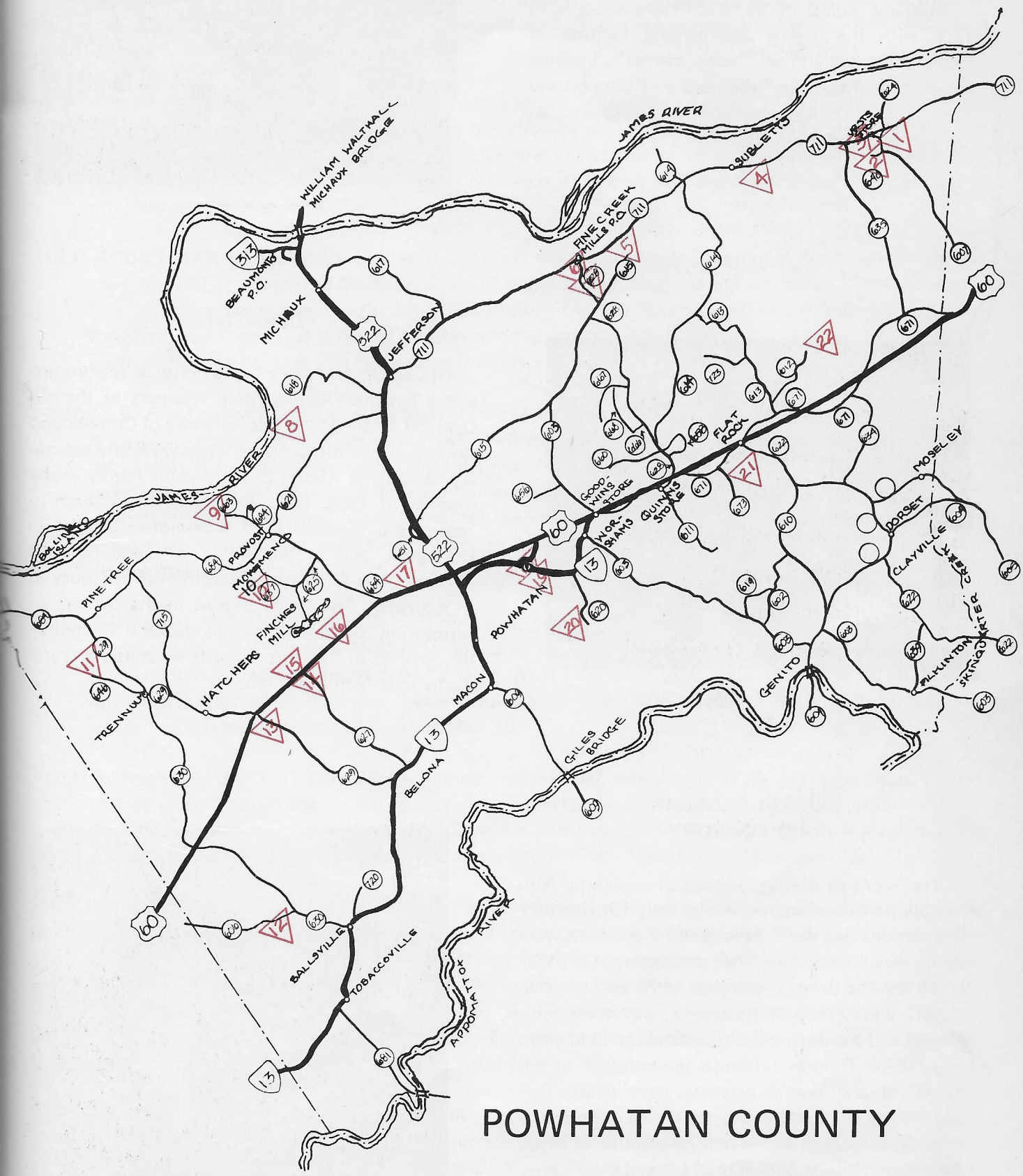
DANDRIDGE HOUSE

This house has been described by the noted photographer, Samuel Chamberlain, as "Pure Virginia Architecture". However, it has two front doors and no central hall which, while common in New England, is rare for the South. It is located on Route 33 at New Kent Court House and privately owned. Map Index No. 6.

NEW KENT COUNTY

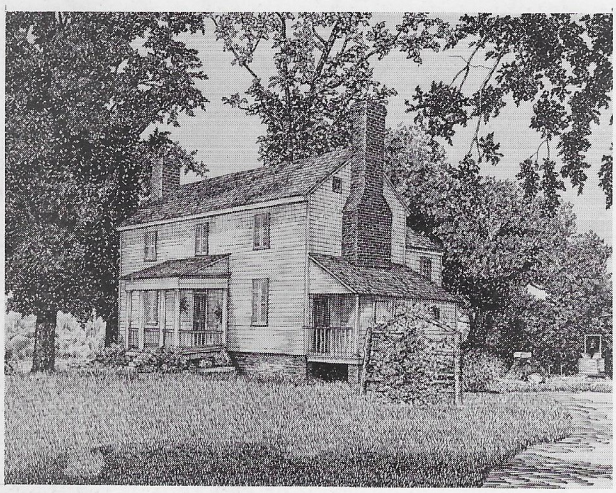
Map Index No.	Name	Location	Date
	Alabama	Route 644	19th C.
4	Aspen Grove Crump Farm	Route 627	mid-19th C.
18	Beech Spring	Route 612	mid-18th C.
13	Bews	Route 33	18th C.
17	Bowers Place	North of Patterson's Corner	18th C.
	Brick House Site	Near Holly Fork	Unknown
	Burleigh	Near Tunstall	18th C.
2	Cedar Grove	Route 30	mid-18th C.
20	Cedar Grove	Route 609	late-18th C.
	Cedar Lane	Route 33	early-19th C.
	Chestnut Grove	Cook's Mill Road	Unknown
8	Courthouse	New Kent Court House	1909
9	Criss Cross	Route 617	pre-1690
4	Crump Farm Aspen Grove	Route 627	mid-19th C.
	Cumberland Farm Cumberland Landing	North of New Kent Court House	18th C.
6	Dandridge House	Route 33, New Kent Court House	early-18th C.
3	Eltham Site	Route 33	c.1730
19	Emmaus Baptist Church	Route 609	1852
16	Foster's Castle	Route 608	17th C.
15	Hampstead	Route 608	1825
	Lucy Wall House Poor House	Route 33	c.1740
	Marengo	Near Tunstall	18th C.
11	Marl Hill	Route 642	late-17th C.

Map Index No.	Name	Location	Date
	Marl Spring	North of Patterson's Corner	19th C.
12	Meadow Farm	Route 33	mid-18th C.
	Mr. Perry Place	Near Providence Forge	18th C.
	Mt. Prospect	Route 609	18th C.
7	The Ordinary	New Kent Court House	17th C.
	Poor House Lucy Wall House	Route 33	c.1740
	Poplar Grove	Route 608	1725
	Providence Forge Grist Mill Ruins	Providence Forge	c.1735
	River View	Route 30	mid-18th C.
14	St. Peter's Church	Inters. Rts. 642 & 609	1701
	Sandersons	Route 33	mid-18th C.
	Shuttlewood	Route 642	19th C.
5	Slatersville	Route 33	1750
	Smith Cottage	New Kent Court House	early-18th C.
21	South Garden	Route 60	mid-18th C.
	Tavern	Route 33, New Kent Court House	late-18th C.
1	Union Level	Barhamsville	mid-18th C.
10	White House Site	Route 608	early-18th C.
	Whitehall	Route 640	1743
	Woodburn	Near Tunstall	late-18th C.


WILLIAM WALTHALL MICHAUX BALOGE
JAMES RIVER
SUBLETTS
FINE CREEK MILLS P.O.
BEAUMONT P.O.
MICHAUX
JEFFERSON
FLAT ROCK
GOOD-WINS STORE
WOR-SHAMS
QUINTUS STORE
MOSELEY
DORSET
CLAYVILLE
CREEK
PROVOST
MONTMENO
PINE TREE
FINCHES MILL
HATCHERS
TRENNUM
POWHATAN
MACON
BELONA
GILES BRIDGE
GENITO
WILKINSON
SKINQUARTER
BALLSVILLE
TOBACCOVILLE
APPOMATTOX RIVER
POWHATAN COUNTY

BELNEMUS

This large, two-story frame structure was built in 1756 with the unique architectural features of secret staircases and an "echo mantel". Located adjacent to "The Glebe" eastward on Route 60 and west of Route 684 intersection, the site is privately owned. Map Index No. 16.

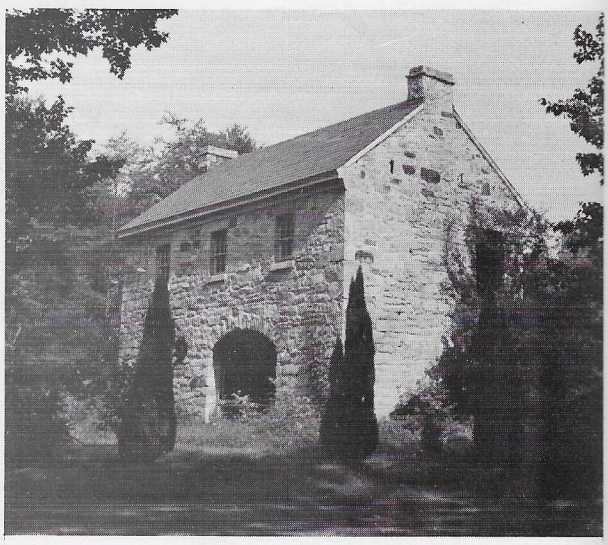


DERWENT

This small, two-story frame house of four rooms and a basement dining room was part of the old Oakland estate of the Cocke family of Cumberland County. It was the temporary residence and sanctuary of General Robert E. Lee and his family in the summer of 1865. Here, Lee made the decision to accept the presidency of Washington College in Lexington, and in September of 1865 he rode "Traveler" to Lexington to assume his new duty as an educator. The house is now in the process of restoration by the Stonewall Jackson Memorial, Inc., owners of Derwent. The site is located on rural Route 629. Map Index No. 11.

MUSKET FACTORY
OLD FOUNDRY

This is one of the outbuildings of a splendid 20th century home constructed within early 19th century foundations and walls. Several stone buildings were begun here immediately after settlement of the War of 1812. The project, designed to be an ordnance factory and United States arsenal, was never completed; and the unfinished structures, on land given in 1715 to Thomas Jefferson (grandfather of the president) and several partners, were nearly forgotten. The site is located on Route 628 beside Fine Creek, less than one-half mile south of intersection of Routes 628 and 711, near Fine Creek Mills in north-central Powhatan and it is privately owned. Map Index No. 7.



PETERVILLE CHURCH SITE – This church was named for a French Huguenot leader, Pierre Legrand, who, early in the 18th century, felt the need for another church site. At that time Manakin Church was probably the only other place of worship in this part of Virginia. After the Revolutionary War it was a "free" church for many years before coming under full Baptist administration, about 1850. The brick structure was removed years ago, but a cemetery in the wooded area marks the site north of Route 60 and east of Route 684, several hundred yards from the intersection of these roads. Map Index No. 17.

BLENHEIM – The first rooms of this rambling frame structure were begun about 1735, with later additions. Blenheim was the home of William Mayo, the surveyor who laid out Richmond for his friend William Byrd, "without fee or charge". It is said that General Lee visited here in the summer of 1865 during his residence at Derwent. Located on Route 606 west of Routes 630 and 60 near Ballsville, the site is privately owned. Map Index No. 12.

OLD ROCKY OAK METHODIST CHURCH – This is the oldest church structure in Powhatan. When first used, in 1748, it was part of Southam Parish of the Church of England and was called "South Chapel". In 1794, anticipating a visit to the church by Bishop Francis Asbury, it came into the administration of the Methodist Church. It is one of the few colonial churches still in use in Virginia. It is located to the south of Route 671, near Flat Rock. Map Index No. 21.

THE GLEBE – This frame structure was built of heart pine with inside chimneys, strengthened by cellar and brickwork underpinning. Erected in 1748-1749 as the "glebe", or parsonage house, of the Southham Parish, it served in this capacity until the end of the 18th century, and is now one of the few glebe structures of the old Church of England remaining in Virginia. It was the home of the grandfather of John Singleton Mosby, the "Grey Ghost" of the War Between the States. Some authorities hold that the famous Confederate cavalryman was born here. The site is located on Route 60 and privately owned. Map Index No. 15.

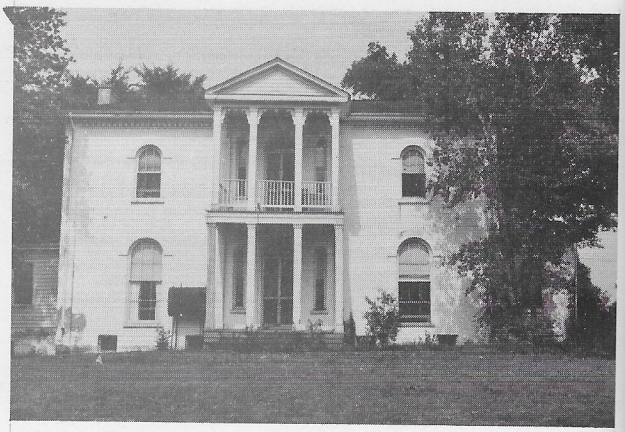
OLD CUMBERLAND COURTHOUSE – This frame, pegged structure was completed about 1750 as the home of General Littlebury Mosby. It served as the first Courthouse of Cumberland County after its formation out of Goochland in 1749, from about 1751 until 1777, when it became part of Powhatan County, formed in that year. Located just south of the intersection of Routes 60 and 629, the site is now a private residence. Map Index No. 13.

OLD POWHATAN BAPTIST CHURCH – Constituted with 81 members in 1771, this is the oldest Baptist church in continuous use in the county. It is important as a Virginia site of pre-Revolutionary War decisions which promoted both religious freedom and freedom from British rule. It is located in the east-central portion of Powhatan County at the termination of Route 612. Map Index No. 22.

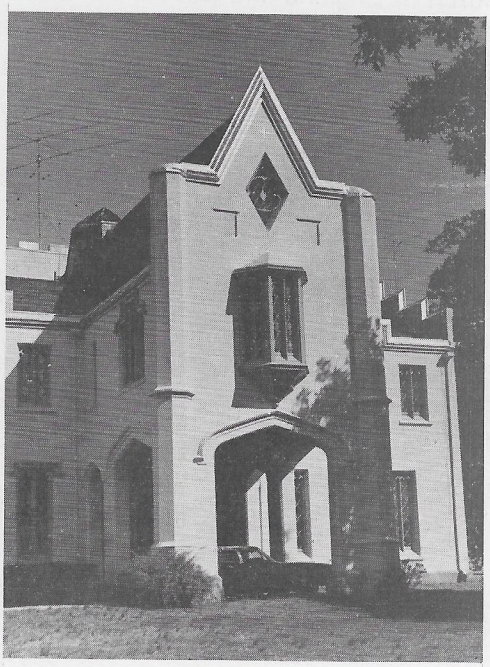
MT. CARMEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SITE – Presbyterian history in Powhatan County antedated the Revolutionary War, but not until 1825 was a congregation established. The Mt. Carmel Presbyterian Church meeting house was the first distinctively Presbyterian place of worship in this area. Its foundation lines are discernible adjacent to the old cemetery, where rest the remains of a number of prominent antebellum Powhatan County citizens. An historical marker is being erected by the county's Providence Presbyterian Church on the site. This site borders Route 60 to the southwest of the intersection of Routes 60 and 627. Map Index No. 14.

DUNLORA ACADEMY SITE – In 1830, the Virginia Baptist Educational Society was established on Dunlora Plantation. It was a school for ministers under the principalship of the Rev. Edward Baptist. Two years after its founding it was removed to Henrico County as the Virginia Baptist Seminary, and in 1840 it was chartered as Richmond College. The University of Richmond was Chartered in 1920, growing out of an educational endeavor at Dunlora, the Hickman family home in Powhatan County. No struc-

FIGHTING CREEK



This two-story stone house of the mid-19th century stands upon a tract of land once famed as an Indian battleground. Local tradition says that conflicts between tribes meeting on a old east-west ridge trail were so fierce that the streams would run red with blood. The structure is located in south-central Powhatan County, west of Route 620 and is privately owned. Map Index No. 20.



BELMEAD
ST. EMMA'S MILITARY ACADEMY

This academy was founded in 1895 by Colonel and Mrs. Edward V. Morrell, owners of Belmead Estate. Today the Holy Ghost Fathers of the Roman Catholic Church operate the school for the church, which owns it. It offers a full four-year course — academic, trade, agriculture, and military training — to an integrated but predominatly Negro student body. The site of the school, Belmead Estate, has played an important role in the history of Powhatan since about 1750. It is located in northwest Powhatan County toward the James River via Route 600. Map Index No. 9.

POWHATAN COUNTY COURTHOUSE

This structure, designed by Andrew Jackson Downing, has been in continuous use since its erection in 1848. It is a rectangular stuccoed brick building with two tall Doric columns in front sheltering a recessed portico, set on the beautiful Courthouse Green dominating smaller office structures. It is located in the village of Powhatan on Route 13, just south of Route 60. Map Index No. 19.

tures remain and the original site is obscure. The site is at or adjacent to the old Beldale estate and ruins, on a Fire Trail in west-central Powhatan County, 1.2 miles from Route 684. Map Index No. 10.

HUGUENOT SPRINGS SITE – No longer standing is the hotel-resort center built about 1850 to accomodate 150 guests. It was used as a hospital during the War Between the States. Only a few small cottages of the resort survived the 1890 fire which swept the center. Located in the eastern part of the county rural Route 607 and south of Route 711, the site is privately owned. Map Index No. 1.

HUGUENOT SPRINGS CEMETERY – To the west of the hotel site at Huguenot Springs, a short distance across Route 607, is the Huguenot Springs Cemetery, where a single monument marks the graves of Confederate soldiers. At the base of the shaft is this inscription:

> "In this lot rest in sleep two hundred and fifty Confederate dead. We know not who they were, but the whole world knows that they were. They died far from their homes, but fill heroes' graves, and Glory keeps ceaseless watch about their tomb."

Map Index No. 2.

LEE'S LAST CAMP – Following the surrender at Appomattox, General Robert E. Lee's return to his home in Richmond was through Powhatan County via the old River Road (Route 711) which followed the course of the James. His last encampment was in a field in the vicinity of Fine Creek Mills, and near Windsor, the home of his older brother, Charles Carter Lee. A roadside historical marker designates the site today. Map Index No. 6.

JEFFERSON LANDING SITE – Located in the northwest part of the county on the James, where the river flowing from the west bends and sweeps northward, there are ruins of a small settlement established in the latter part of the 18th century. "Jefferson Landing" is reminiscent of days when travel and shipping inland were more convenient and economical via the James and its tributaries. Overlooking the landing site is the Home Place or colonial farm of Peter Jefferson, father of Thomas Jefferson, which was built before the development of the settlement on the river below. The property is now privately owned. Map Index No. 8.

ELIOCH

This two-story, "H-shaped" frame structure dates from the late 18th century. It was the home of William Wood Finney, one of the organizers of the Pony Express. Located in northeastern Powhatan County, a short distance east of Subletts and south of Route 711, it is privately owned. Map Index No. 4.

POWHATAN TAVERN
SCOTT'S TAVERN

The small original structure dates possibly from the late 18th century and at one time was the home of Revolutionary War hero, General Charles Scott, personal aide to General Washington at Valley Forge. Nineteenth century additions and alterations converted the house into a tavern. At one time the only access into the fence-enclosed grounds of the Courthouse was by a set of up-and-over steps opposite the Tavern. Located in the village of Powhatan (formerly Scottsville), across the road just west of Powhatan Courthouse Green, the site is now an apartment residence. Map Index No. 18.

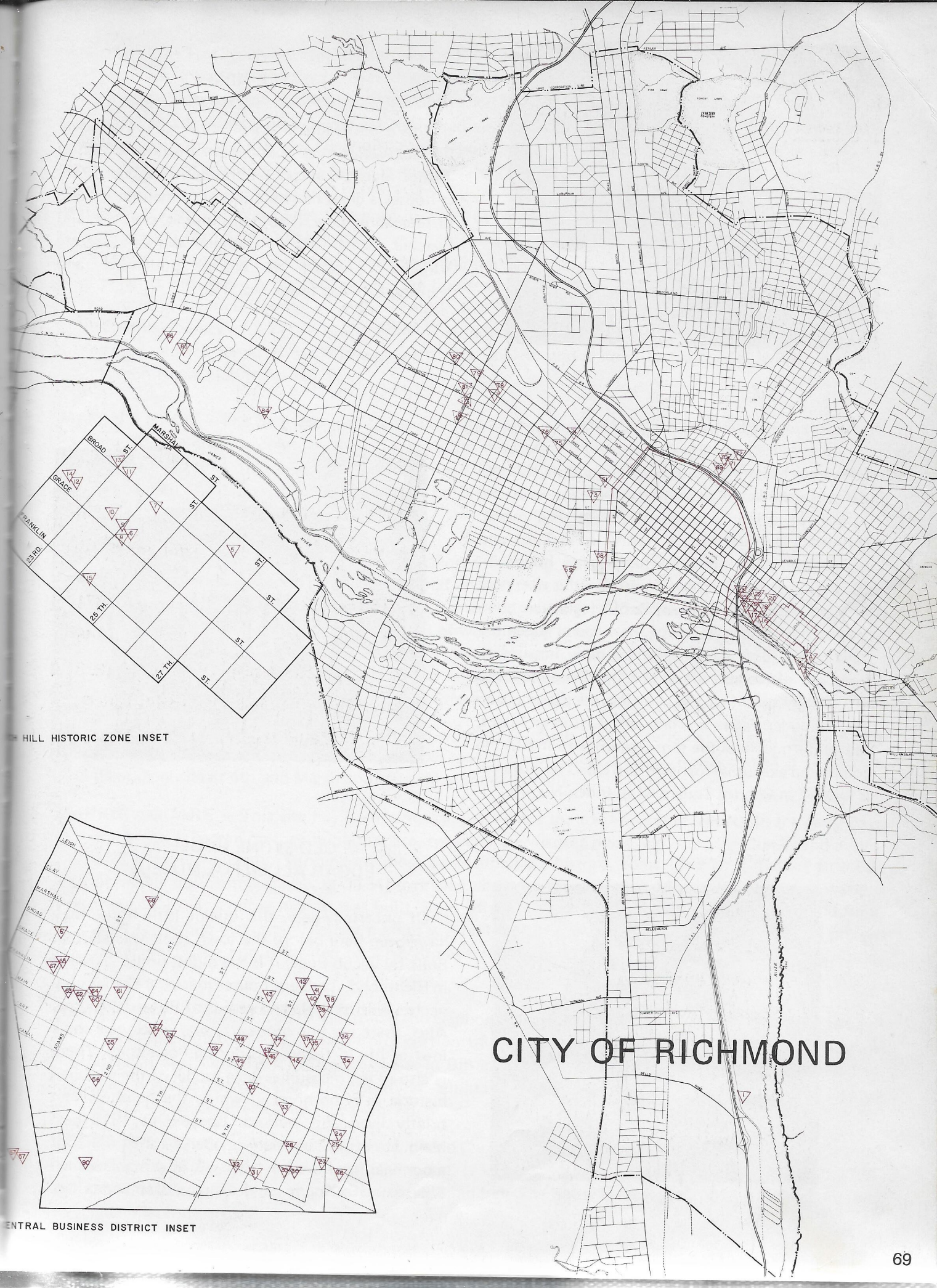
MANAKIN EPISCOPAL CHURCH

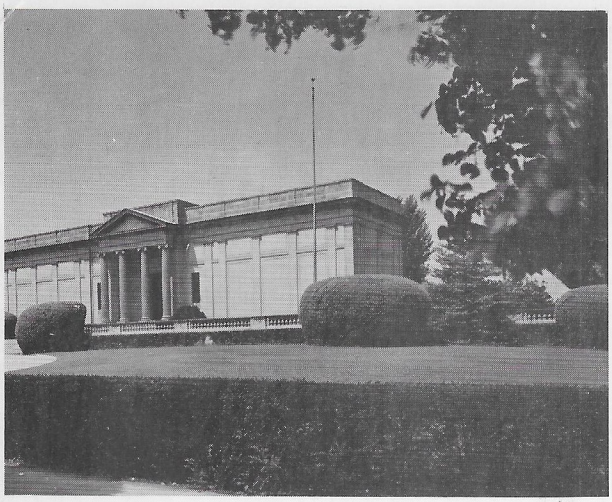
The first Manakin church was established in 1700 for use by the Huguenots, the French Protestant body which came to these shores to escape religious persecution. Several hundred Huguenots found refuge in Virginia and founded a permanent settlement on an abandoned town-site of the Monacan Indians. The present church structure, the only one of brick, is the fifth in a series of places of worship built in the Manakin Town vicinity in northeast Powhatan County which traces its origin to the Huguenot settlement. A historical marker-monument adjacent to the present church commemorates the founding of Manakin Town. It is located on Route 711, between Routes 607 and 635 Map Index No. 3.

POWHATAN COUNTY

Map Index No.	Name	Location	Date
9	Belmead St. Emma's Military Academy	Route 600	1895
16	Belnemus	Route 60	1756
	Bienvenue	Route 13	1822
12	Blenheim	Route 606	c.1735
	Calais	Route 711	1790
19	Courthouse	Route 13, Powhatan Court House	1848
11	Derwent	Route 646	c.1800
	Dispatch Prospect Hill	Route 628	1773
10	Dunlora Academy Site	Between Rts. 60 & 684	1830
4	Elioch	Route 711	late-18th C.
	Elmington	Route 522	c.1847
	Erin Hill	Route 13	c.1790
20	Fighting Creek	Route 620	mid-19th C.
	Genito Ordinary	Route 604	c.1780
	Gibraltar	Route 630	c.1800
15	The Glebe	Route 60	1748-1749
	Homestead	Powhatan Court House	c.1840
2	Huguenot Springs Cemetery	Route 607	pre-1865
1	Huguenot Springs Site	Route 607	c.1850
	Hunters Fare	Route 522	c.1727
8	Jefferson Landing Site	James River	Unknown
	Laurel Springs	Route 715	c.1777
	Lazy Oaks	Route 617	1774
6	Lee's Last Camp	Route 711	1865

Map Index No.	Name	Location	Date
	Lethe	Route 629	1776
	Malvern	Route 711	late-17th C.
3	Manakin Episcopal Church	Route 711	c.1700
	Michaux Grant	Route 617	c.1710
	Millwood	Route 711	c.1750
	Moorwood	Route 603	1821
	Mount Pleasant	Inters. Rts. 684 & 621	c.1750
14	Mt. Carmel Presbyterian Church Site	Inters. Rts. 60 & 627	1825
7	Musket Factory Old Foundry	Route 628	early-19th C.
13	Old Cumberland Courthouse	Inters. Rts. 60 & 629	c.1750
7	Old Foundry Musket Factory	Route 628	early-19th C.
22	Old Powhatan Baptist Church	End Route 612	1771
21	Old Rocky Oak Methodist Church	Route 671	1748
	Paxton	Inters. Rts. 603 & 604	1823
17	Peterville Church Site	Inters. Rts. 60 & 684	early-18th C.
18	Powhatan Tavern Scott's Tavern	Powhatan Court House	late-18th C.
	Prospect Hill Dispatch	Route 628	1773
	Red Hill	Route 13	c.1830
9	St. Emma's Military Academy Belmead	Route 600	1895
	St. Helen's	Route 711	c.1710
5	St. Luke's Church	Route 711	1844
18	Scott's Tavern Powhatan Tavern	Powhatan Court House	late-18th C.
	Somerset	Inters. Rts. 60 & 630	1770
	Stratton	Route 684	1777
	Subletts	Route 711	c.1750


BROAD ST.
MARSHALL ST.
GRACE ST.
FRANKLIN ST.
23 RD. ST.
25 TH. ST.
27 TH. ST.
HILL HISTORIC ZONE INSET
LEIGH
CLAY
MARSHALL
BROAD
GRACE
FRANKLIN
MAIN
CARY
JAMES
2 ND
5 TH
6 TH
7 TH
ST.
ENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT INSET
CITY OF RICHMOND

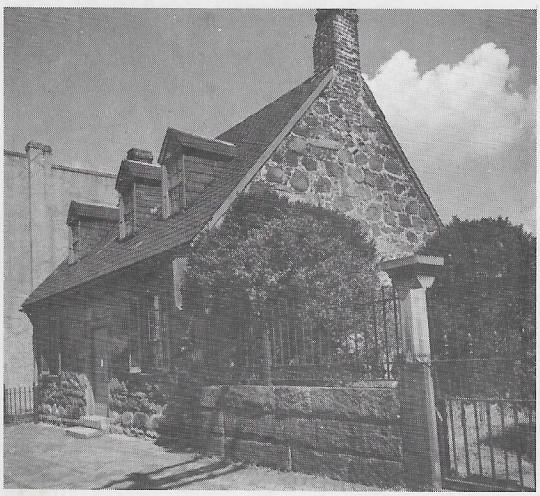


BATTLE ABBEY

This is the headquarters of the Virginia Historical Society which was founded in 1831 with Chief Justice Marshall as its first President. Built in 1915, it houses a great research library of manuscript and printed Virginiana. It contains murals, portraits and historic momentoes of Colonial and Confederate Virginia. Located at North Boulevard and Kensington. Map Index No. 81.

GOVERNOR'S MANSION

A small frame house originally stood on this site and was used as the Governor's residence when the capitol of Virginia was moved to Richmond. Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, John Tyler and James Monroe resided in the original house. In 1811 a new mansion was begun on the site, constructed under the supervision of a legislative commission pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of Virginia. The Commissioners drew inspiration from the plantation life in the Old Dominion and accordingly modified the drawings of the mansion by Alexander Parris, a prominent Boston architect. James Barbour was the first Governor to live in the completed executive mansion (1813). The mansion is located in Capitol Square. Map Index No. 45.



OLD STONE HOUSE
EDGAR ALLEN POE MUSEUM

Of uncertain date, this quaint little house may have been here before the town itself was started. Built by Jacob Enge, it is the oldest house standing in Richmond. Today it houses many rare relics connected with the life and genius of Edgar Allen Poe. Also, there are numerous artifacts which give some idea of life in Richmond during Poe's time. There is also in the museum a scale model of the vanished historic neighborhood in which the haunted poet briefly lived and worked. Located at 1918 East Main Street, the museum is open to the public for a nominal fee, Monday 1:30 – 4:30 p.m.; Tuesday-Saturday 10:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. Map Index No. 17.

AMPTHILL — This lovely colonial house was built before 1732 in Chesterfield County by Henry Cary II with his father. Henry Cary I was the builder of the Governor's Palace in Williamsburg, and later the President's House at the College of William and Mary. On the son's death, in 1750, Ampthill passed to his son Archibald, who altered and refinished the home. When Archibald died, the house and property were sold. In 1929, it was taken down and rebuilt in Richmond on Ampthill Road by a descendant of a brother of the builder. The house is now privately owned. Map Index No. 85

WILTON — This colonial house was built in 1753 by William Randolph III (died 1761), son of William Randolph II of Turkey Island and husband of Anne Carter Harrison, daughter of Benjamin Harrison of Berkeley Plantation. The house remained in the Randolph family until the middle of the 19th century, when it was sold. On its original site, the house stood within a walled area, the foundations of which remain in Henrico County, near Curles Neck. In 1933 it was purchased by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Virginia, and was taken down and rebuilt in 1934 in Richmond. Now it serves as the headquarters of that society and is open to the public. It is located on S. Wilton Road. Map Index No. 86.

MASON'S HALL — This late Georgian frame building with a hipped roof and cupola is contemporary with the Capitol and the John Marshall House. Built in 1787, it is the oldest Masonic Lodge in continuous use in the United States. George Washington and John Marshall were among its early members, Edmund Randolph was its first Grand Master, and Lafayette was an honorary member. The hall is located at 1805 E. Franklin Street. Map Index No. 21.

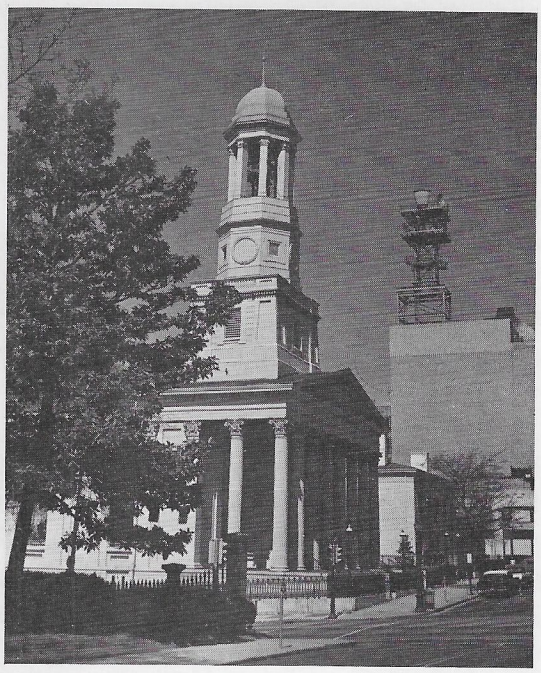
ADAM CRAIG HOUSE — This frame and clapboard dwelling (everyday building of the time) is one of four contemporary with the Capitol. Altered and relocated, its charm lies in its farmhouse simplicity. Built in 1788 by a prominent public official named Adam Craig, it is considered to be the second oldest dwelling house in Richmond and the oldest of wood. Craig's daughter, Jane Craig Stannard, born here, was immortalized as the "Helen" of Edgar Allen Poe's work. In 1935, the William Byrd Branch of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquites was created and bought the house for restoration. The house is located at 1812 E. Grace Street. Map Index No. 22.

1013 NORTH THIRD STREET — Representing a period dwelling that is nearly extinct in Richmond, this structure is one of two 18th century gambel-roof cottages. Built in 1790, it was moved in 1875 from its original site at 4th and Marshall Streets. Map Index No. 69.

MARKET SQUARE — This site has been a market place since the town was first settled. In the early days, there was a "common", or public square, between the market place and Shockoe Creek, and a footbridge over the creek. Throughout most of Richmond's history, some kind of a market structure occupied the central space. In 1794, a brick building with a colonnade replaced an earlier wooden shed. In 1854, a larger market was built. Both of those market houses had a hall on the second floor, used for public meetings. The last market was built in 1913, and was recently replaced by the present metal shed. The site is located on 17th Street between E. Main and E. Franklin Streets. Map Index No. 23.

DANIEL CALL HOUSE — One of four frame and clapboard dwellings contemporary with the Captiol remaining in Richmond, the two-story front portion of this house is preserved from the 18th century. In 1849, it was moved from its original site at 9th and Capital Streets and has served in several capacities: first as a dwelling, then successively as a church, a private school, and a funeral home. It is located at 217 W. Grace Street. Map Index No. 66.

WOODWARD HOUSE — This house, just outside the Church Hill district at the base of Libby Hill is the third oldest frame dwelling remaining in Richmond. It was built by a sea captain during the period 1799-1802, close to Rocketts, then the port of Richmond. The house is located at 3017 Williamsburg Avenue. Map Index No. 2.



ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Architect Thomas S. Stewart designed this lavishly detailed church in the Classic Revival style, surrounded by a cast iron fence, and modeled after St. Luke's Church in Philadelphia. The cornerstone was laid in 1843 and the church was open for worship in 1845. Originally a spire stood atop the building, but it was later removed and replaced by a small octagonal dome. Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee worshipped here during the War Between the States. It was while worshipping here in April, 1865, that President Davis received a message from General Lee that his army was in retreat from the defenses around Richmond and that the city should be evacuated. The church stands on East Grace Street at Ninth Street. Map Index No. 48.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

One of the two surviving buildings of the pre-Revolutionary village of Richmond, this is an extremely simple frame structure which is the transcept of the present church. Built in 1741, the church is one of the oldest wooden buildings now standing in Virginia. The Virginia Convention of March, 1775, met in this church from which Patrick Henry, in pew 72 delivered his famous "Liberty or Death" address, swaying the Convention toward war with England. The property on which the church is situated was given to Richmond by Congressman William Byrd of Westover to Richmond. In the churchyard are the graves of prominent early Virginians. Located at 24th and Broad Streets, the church is open to the public Monday through Sunday 10:00 a.m. — 4:00 p.m. Map Index No. 11.

HANCOCK - CASKIE HOUSE — This house, built 1808-1809, is of octagonal form, which is unique in Richmond today. For a time it was the home of William Wirt, Attorney General of the United States. Located at 2 N. 5th Street, it is now adapted for office use. Map Index No. 54.

ADAMS DOUBLE HOUSE — *Dating from an early stage of development on Church Hill, this is a typical double* house of its period. Dr. John Adams, who built the house in 1809-1810, had extensive real estate holdings on Church Hill and initiated development in the area. This valuable part of the city's architectural heritage is being restored by the Historic Richmond Foundation in memory of Wyndham B. Blanton, its first President. This house is located at 2501-03 E. Grace Street. Map Index No. 8.

FIRST AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH — The original first Baptist Church was built on this site in 1810. When a new church was built up the hill at Broad and 12th Streets in 1841, the Negro members of the congregation stayed on in the old location and later replaced the old building with the one now standing. The building has been altered by the Medical College of Virginia-Virginia Commonwealth University for classroom use. It is located on College Street at E. Broad Street. Map Index No. 34.

ANN CARRINGTON HOUSE — This fine example of the Federal style, built 1810-1816, served as the rectory of St. John's Church during the early part of the 20th century. Now owned by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, it has been restored by the William Byrd Branch of that organization. The house is located at 2306 E. Grace Street. Map Index No. 12.

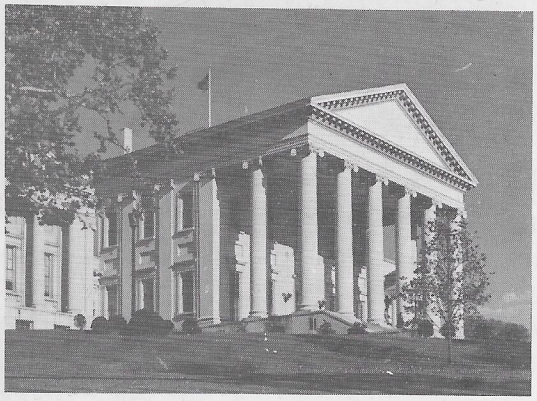
WICKHAM - VALENTINE HOUSE — This house shares many architectural features with the later Brockenbrough House, the two houses having been designed by the same architect, Robert Mills. John Wickham, the noted lawyer who defended Aaron Burr, built the house in 1812. In 1882, Mann S. Valentine II bought the house, and on his death left it, with an endorsement, to be used as a museum for his varied collections. Subsequently the Valentine Museum acquired the buildings to the west. Today, the Wickham House serves as a showplace of furnishings and a mansion of the early Federal period. It is located at 1015 E. Clay Street. Map Index No. 40.

WILLS'S STORE — Built as a grocery store in 1813-1815, this structure is thought to be the oldest shop now standing in Richmond. It is located at 401 N. 27th Street. Map Index No. 5.

CHARLES WHITLOCK STORE AND HOUSE — Originally a store with a dwelling above, this structure is the only example of this once common building type of the early 1800's left in Shockoe Valley. It has been mutilated by the removal of the attic story with its steep gabel and dormers. Window lintels of the style used are typical of the period; however, in this particular building, they are of stone rather than the imitation plaster that was commonly used. The site is located at 1523 E. Leigh Street. Map Index No. 26.

MONUMENTAL CHURCH — This church is one of Richmond's most notable public buildings designed by Robert Mills, who during his long career, was the creator of many public buildings in Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and Charleston. A disastrous fire razed an earlier theater located on the site in 1811. The church was begun the following year and dedicated to the memory of those who died in the fire (more than seventy), including the Governor of Virginia. Their names are inscribed on a monument sheltered by a massive stone partico. The main portion of the building is an octagon covered by a dome. The architect intended to add a spire, but the design was never completed. An Episcopal Church until 1965, it is now used as the ecumenical religious center of the Medical College of Virginia-Virginia Commonwealth University. It is located on Broad Street At M. C. V. Map Index No. 35.

BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH HOUSE — Built during the period 1812-1816, it is contemporary with the Wickham House, and was also built by John Wickham. This was the home of Benjamin Watkins Leigh, a United States Senator during the Jackson administration. Later the building became a part of the Sheltering Arms Hospital. The house is located at 1000 E. Clay Street. Map Index No. 42.

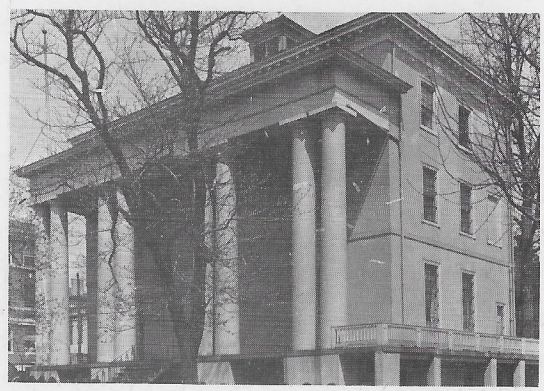


STATE CAPITOL

Designed by Thomas Jefferson as an enlarged and modified version of the Maison Carree, a Roman temple in Nimes, France, the adaptation and plans were carried out by a French architect, Charles-Louis Clerisseau. The cornerstone was laid in 1785 and the Assembly had its first session here three years later. The first Richmond building of monumental scale, it is constructed of brick covered with stucco to simulate stone. Jefferson's building is the central portion of the present structure; the wings were added about 1902-1904. It dominates the entire twelve-acre Capitol Square Park in the heart of Richmond's business district. It houses the oldest legislative body in the western hemisphere and housed the Confederate Legislature during the War Between the States. The Capitol was the scene of Aaron Burr's trial for treason in 1807. In 1861, the State Secession Convention met here and Robert E. Lee appeared before it to accept command of the Army of Virginia. The building contains many portraits and statues of famous Virginians, including the famous Houdon statue of George Washington. The Capitol is open to the public Monday through Friday 8:15 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.; Saturday 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. ; and Sunday 1:30 p.m. – 5:30 p.m. Map Index No. 46.

WHITE HOUSE OF THE CONFEDERACY
BROCKENBROUGH HOUSE

Dr. John Brockenbrough, a distingushed Richmond citizen, lived in a mansion in the next block of Clay Street when he commissioned Robert Mills to design this home. Originally a two-story residence built 1816-1818, a third story was added in the 1850's. The City purchased it in 1861 and leased it to the Confederate Government during the War Between the States. The Confederacy offered the house to President Jefferson Davis as a gift, which he refused, but agreed to accept it as an official presidential residence as long as the Confederacy was the owner. Davis lived here from 1861 until 1865, when the house became the political and social center of the south. The Confederate cabinet met here regularly. When Richmond was occupied by Union troops, President Lincoln visited the house. It has served as the Confederate Museum since 1896, and contains one of the largest collections of artifacts, paintings, and documents of the Civil War South in existence. It is located at 1201 East Clay Street. Map Index No. 38.



CROZET HOUSE (CURTIS CARTER HOUSE) – One of the best examples of its period (1814-1815) surviving in Richmond, this house was restored in 1940 and is now used for offices. Here from 1828 to 1832 lived Claudius Crozet, noted French engineer who served the Commonwealth of Virginia. The house is located at 100 E. Main Street. Map Index No. 60.

HEBREW CEMETERY – The first burial in the cemetery occurred in 1816. After the War Between the States, the Confederate section was marked by a striking cast-iron fence of stacked rifles and crossed sabres. The cemetery is located on Hospital Street at 5th Street. Map Index No. 72.

COLUMBIA – Built in 1817, this house was one of the finer residences of its time, both in exterior appearance and interior woodwork. In 1834 it was acquired for a seminary, which became Richmond College in 1840 and later the University of Richmond. The University was located here until its move to its present surburban site in 1914. The house has served many uses: classrooms, later a professor's residence, a hospital during the War Between the States, and barracks for Union troops in 1865. It is located at 601 N. Lombardy Street. Map Index No. 74.

SPRING STREET HOME – Built in 1818, this is the oldest house standing in the Sydney neighborhood. Samual P. Parsons, superintendent of the nearby penitentiary, was the original owner. The house is located at 601 Spring Street. Map Index No. 58.

CARRINGTON ROW – This magnificent row of attached houses is unique for its period in Richmond, and is the earliest row housing now remaining, dating from 1818. The restoration made in 1965 by the Historic Richmond Foundation compliments the alterations previously made. Especially evident in the entrance-way treatments, each reflecting a different period and style: Greek Revival, Federal, and Victorian. It is located at 2307-2311 E. Broad Street. Map Index No. 13.

SHOCKOE CEMETERY – This cemetery is the burial ground where many Richmond citizens, both prominent and common, were interred between the years of 1825 and 1875. Chief Justice John Marshall is buried here, with his wife and daughter. Others whose names are prominent in Richmond history include: John Wickham; Claudius Crozet; Elmira Shelton and Jane Craig Stanard, both remembered because of Edgar Allen Poe; and Elizabeth Ann Lew, whose efforts for the Union cause are legendary. The cemetery is located at the north end of 3rd Street. Map Index No. 70.

WORTHAM - McGRUDER WAREHOUSE – One of the oldest commercial buildings in Richmond (erected in 1830), the warehouse features delicate wood trim around windows, a picturesque loft window, and brick work in Flemish Bond pattern. It still stands today at 27 South 15th Street. Map Index No. 27.

ALLEN DOUBLE HOUSE – Built in 1836, this structure is the oldest Greek Revival double house now standing in Richmond. It is located at 4–6 E. Main Street. Map Index No. 62.

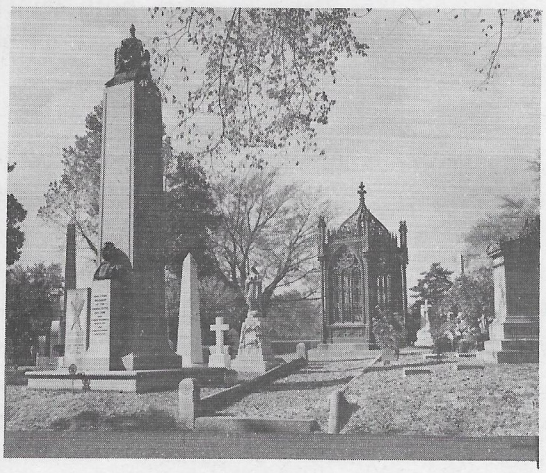
JOHN MORRIS COTTAGES – These two frame structures, built in 1830 and 1835, survive from a period when few cottages were built in Richmond. Restored by the Historic Richmond Foundation, the houses are located at 2500 E. Grace Street and 207 N. 25th Street. Map Index Nos. 6 and 7.

ADDOLPH DILL HOUSE (BOWSER LIBRARY) – This house was built in 1832 and is the only mansion remaining from its time, when very few houses were built in Richmond during the 1820's and 1830's. Since 1922 it has been used as a club, and more recently, as a library. The house is located at 00 Clay Street. Map Index No. 68.

TALAVERA – This house has a clear connection with Edgar Allen Poe, as his friendship with Susan Archer Talley made him a frequent visitor here in 1849. Built as a farm house in 1838, it is now surrounded by urban growth in its location at 2315 W. Grace Street. Map Index No. 78.

JOHN MARSHALL HOUSE

This late Georgian-style house is the oldest brick house in Richmond. Contemporary with the Capitol, it was built during the period 1788-1791 by John Marshall, the renowned Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court (1790-1835). Here in his residence for 45 years, Marshall entertained such noted men as George Washington and James Monroe. Restored by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, it is maintained as a museum open to the public Monday – Saturday from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and on Sunday from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. for a small fee. It is located at 402 North Ninth Street. Map Index No. 43.



HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY

Established in 1847, this cemetery overlooking the James River was laid out by an eminent Philadelphia architect, John Notman, who redesigned Capitol Square at about the same time. His design was influenced by the landscape architect Andrew Jackson Downing. Notman also designed a romantic Gothic "ruin" to embellish the gateway; its remains are embedded in the building beside the former entrance at the end of Spring Street. Many notable persons are buried here, including Jefferson Davis, Fitzhugh Lee, Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury, General J. E. B. Stuart, and Presidents James Monroe and John Tyler. Eighteen thousand confederate dead lie here, the graves marked by an impressive pyramid of rough granite blocks. The first burial here was in 1849. The cemetery is located at Cherry and Albemarle Streets. Map Index No. 59.

BRANSFORD - CECIL MEMORIAL HOUSE – This example of the Greek Revival style was built in 1840 at 13 N. 5th Street. It was used as the parsonage of the Second Presbyterian Church, which was built next to it. When the church was expanded the house was dismantled and rebuilt on its present site at 1007 E. Clay Street. It now serves as a part of the Valentine Museum. Map Index No. 41.

OLD FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH – Thomas U. Walter, the famous architect who designed the dome and wings of the United States Capitol, prepared the plans for this fine example of a Greek Revival Church. Built in 1841, it is located at E. Broad and 12th Streets. Map Index No. 37.

CANAL LOCKS – This block-long channel between 12th and 13th Streets is all that remains visible in central Richmond of a canal system that was in its day of great importance to the city's commerce. This remnent, displaying fine granite masonry work, is a portion of the system built by the James River and Kanawha Company to connect Tidewater Virginia to the Lower Ohio Valley. Map Index No. 31.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH – Architect Minard Lefever designed this brick church in 1847, the first adaptation of the Greek Revival style in the city. Stonewall Jackson worshipped here when in Richmond. The church is located at 5 N. 5th Street. Map Index No. 53.

ELLEN GLASGOW HOUSE – This well-preserved Greek Revival house with Doric portico and hipped roof was the home of novelist Ellen Glasgow. Built in 1841, the house is now restored and maintained by the William Byrd Branch of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and is used as headquarters by the University Center of Virginia, Incorporated. It is located at 1 W. Main Street. Map Index No. 63.

VAN LEW HOUSE – This house, along with the Elmira Shelton House, was built by Mrs. John Van Lew whose mansion was demolished to make way for Bellevue School. Built as a real estate investment in 1844, the houses were nearly identical. The Van Lew House retains its original Greek portico and is located at 2403 E. Grace Street. Map Index No. 10.

ELMIRA SHELTON HOUSE – This structure is the second of two houses built in 1844 by Mrs. John Van Lew. Legend states that this was the last Richmond house visited by Edgar Allen Poe before his death in 1849. Now the headquarters of the Historic Richmond Foundation, it is located directly behind St. John's Episcopal Church at 2407 E. Grace Street. Map Index No. 9.

MAYO MEMORIAL HOUSE (WILLIAM F. TAYLOR HOUSE) – This house shows a variation of the Greek Revival design due to its temple form with a monumental portico. Built in 1845, it is the only example of its style standing in Richmond. It is now used for church offices and is located at 110 W. Franklin Street. Map Index No. 65.

MAUPIN - MAURY HOUSE – This house was built in 1846 by Dr. Socates Maupin, noted Virginia physician and educator. For a short time Matthew Fontaine Maury lived here. Commodore Maury, who was both naval officer and scientist, is known as "Pathfinder of the Seas". He is said to have experimented with early models of his submarine torpedo in this house at 1105 E. Clay Street. Map Index No. 39.

HENRY COALTER CABELL HOUSE (GEORGE HOUSE) – This structure was one of the first houses to be preserved in Richmond, being converted to offices by a business company. Built in 1847, it is architecturally unique in Richmond, with its two story Egyptian wings. It is located at 116 S. 3rd Street. Map Index No. 55.

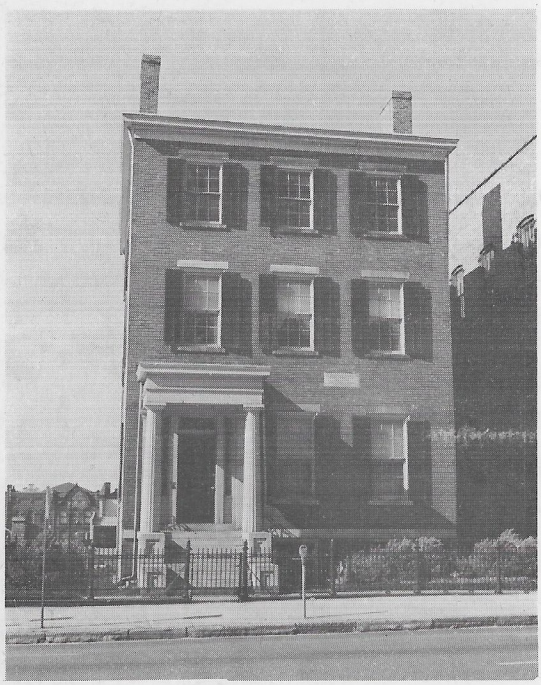
LINDEN ROW – This structure is an example of Greek Revival townhouses that are probably not surpassed in the United States. On completion, the row occupied the full block and consisted of ten similar dwellings, even though built in two groups of five by different owners in different years (1847 and 1853). Remarkable for its unity is the rhythm of the white wood porticos on granite base and steps;

VIRGINIA HOUSE

This lovely mansion was built in 1925 by Ambassador to Spain, the Honorable Alexander Weddell. It was constructed of materials from three historic English homes. The main portion came from a 12th century priory in Warwick and the rest from homes of George Washington's ancestors. Today it is owned by the Virginia Historical Society and is located at 4301 Sulgrave Road. Map Index No. 84.

TREDEGAR IRON WORKS

This famous factory was the main supplier of munitions and armor for the Confederacy and its location was one of the major factors for moving the Confederate capitol to Richmond. At the time of evacuation, in 1865, Tredegar was slated for destruction but its owner saved the buildings. Fire later gutted the factory but the building shells remain at 116 South Third Street. Map Index No. 90.



NORMAN STEWART HOUSE
LEE HOUSE

This simple well-proportioned example of the Greek Revival style is the lone domestic survival of a residential neighborhood which has otherwise completely vanished. It was built by Norman Stewart in 1844. In the final war years, General Robert E. Lee's family rented the house and Lee himself lived here for two months following surrender at Appomattox. It is now owned by the Confederate Memorial Literary Society and is a museum which illustrates the civilian environment of the War Between the States. Located at 707 East Franklin Street, the house is open to the public for a small fee. Map Index No. 52.

with the entire facade tied together by the front planting area, iron fence and stone wall. It is located at 100–14 E. Franklin Street. Map Index No. 61.

THOMAS HARDGROVE HOUSE – This stately Greek Revival residence was built by a tobacco manufacturer in 1849. The original two story servants quarters still stand in the rear yard. Another rear outbuilding may antedate the main house and is said to have been used in early tobacco manufacturing experiments. Located at 2300 E. Grace Street, it was restored in 1960-1961 by the Historic Richmond Foundation. Map Index No. 14.

THREE TOBACCO FACTORIES – These three mid-19th century industrial structures, built for tobacco processing are still in use as factories and warehouses:

YARBROUGH–POHLIG FACTORY, designed by John Freeman and built in 1853, located at 2419 E. Franklin Street. Map Index No. 15.

JOHN ENDERS FACTORY, built in 1849, located at 20-26 N. 20th Street. Map Index No. 18.

WILLIAM H. GRANT FACTORY, designed by Samuel Freeman and built in 1853. It was used as a barracks and as a hospital during the War Between the States and is located at 1900 E. Franklin Street. Map Index No. 19.

HAXALL MILL BUILDING AND FOUNDATIONS – The original foundations of the structure once owned by the Haxall and Crenshaw Company, are presumed to be part of their early flour and milling operations. Haxall's Mills were built on the spot of the first grist mill at the riverfalls, and were destroyed by fire, in 1830, again in 1865, and in 1874. One of the mill buildings still stands close by at Byrd and 12th Streets. These foundation walls, nearly eight feet thick, may have supported a structure of considerable height. The foundations are located at Byrd and 13th Streets. Map Index Nos. 32 and 30.

LUTHER LIBBY HOUSE – The original gable roof of this mid-19th century house has been replaced by a mansard roof. Luther Libby rented a warehouse at the Richmond Dock which was taken over during the War Between the States and became notorious as "Libby Prison". This house is located at 1 N. 29th Street. Map Index No. 3.

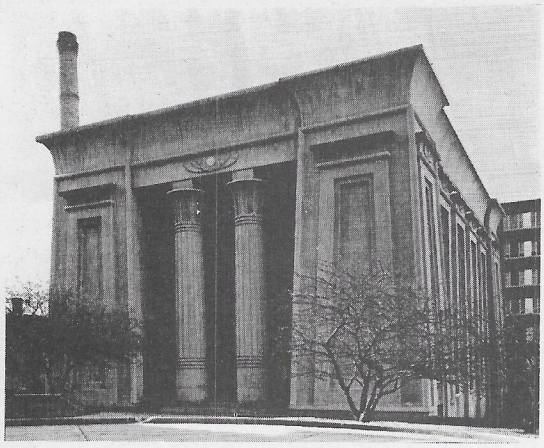
WASHINGTON MONUMENT – The sculptor Thomas Crawford began this monumental work in 1850. Besides honoring George Washington, it also commemorates six other Virginians who played a role in the founding of the United States. The bronze equestrian Statue of Washington rests on a granite base surrounded by six smaller statues: Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Andrew Lewis, Thomas Nelson, George Mason, and John Marshall. On a towertier are groups of allegorical figures. Crawford died before the work was completed, and the Nelson, Mason, and Marshall statues as well as the allegorical figures were sculpted by Randolph Rogers. Jefferson Davis was inaugurated President of the Confederate States of America beneath this statue which stands in Capitol Square. Map Index No. 47.

PULLIAM HOUSE – The superb ornamental cast-iron on this house, characteristic of the 1850's, is unexcelled in Richmond. Built in 1856, it was bequeathed to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities in 1938. It was later restored by the Universal Leaf Tobacco Company. A proposed expressway will necessitate its removal from its present location at 217 S. 3rd Street to a new location on E. Franklin Street. Map Index No. 56.

RICHMOND NURSING HOME – Built by the city in 1860 as an alms house, this building served as a Confederate hospital during the War Between the States. It is located on Hospital Street facing Shockoe Cemetery. Map Index No. 71.

CUSTOM HOUSE – The original building, the central portion of the present Post Office, was designed by architects Ammi B. Young and Albert Lybrook and expanded in 1858 as the United States Post Office and Custom House. It survived the evacuation fire of 1865 during the War Between the States which razed the blocks around it south of Capitol Square. Earlier in the war, the original portion of the building housed the Confederate Treasury Department. Later, Jefferson Davis was brought here to face

EGYPTIAN BUILDING



Thomas S. Stewart, who designed St. Paul's Church along classical lines, designed this building with fence posts in the form of mummy cases. Built in 1845, it is supposedly the most perfect example of Egyptian Revival architecture in the United States. Hampden-Sydney College established a medical department in Richmond in 1838, occupying at that time the old Union Hotel at Nineteenth and Main Streets. The need for a new building and appropriations from the city and state legislatures, resulted in the purchase of this site and the commissioning of the building. The medical department was later chartered as the Medical College of Virginia, which still uses this, the oldest medical college building in the South and the only one to remain open during the War Between the States. The building was restored in 1940 by Bernard Baruch in memory of his father who was a member of the medical college class of 1862. The main lobby, done in authentic hieroglyphics, is open to the public. It is located at East Marshall and College Streets. Map Index No. 36.

VALENTINE MUSEUM

Together with the Wickham House on the east and the Bransford-Cecil Memorial House rebuilt adjacent to it on the west, this structure now houses the Valentine Museum. The building was originally an attached row of three dwellings, built between 1869 and 1870 as an investment by James G. Brooks, who lived at that time in the Wickham House. The Victorian style structures now house a museum of the life and history of Richmond. Its exhibits include the third largest collection of costumes in the United States, a comprehensive exhibition of Indian artifacts, a research library with more than 25,000 historic photos and negatives, and a collection of rare printed materials. The museum complex includes the 1812 period house of John Wickham, the attorney who defended Aaron Burr; the Granville G. Valentine Building; the Bransford-Cecil House; and the Studio of Edward V. Valentine, sculptor. It is located at 1009-13 East Clay Street. Map Index No. 40.

charges of treason, later dismissed without a trial. The structure is located in the 1000 block of Bank Street. Map Index No. 50.

TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH – Architect Albert L. West designed this church in the Italianate style. It was erected in 1861, and is similar to the Broad Street Methodist Church, also designed by West, but less elaborate. The original spire was removed after hurricane damage in 1954. It is located on E. Broad Street at 20th Street. Map Index No. 20.

COLUMBIAN BLOCK – The existing building served as the Richmond Grain and Cotton Exchange and was built in 1871. It stands on the site of the Columbian Hotel, which was destroyed in the 1865 fire. It is located at 1301 - 1307 E. Cary Street. Map Index No. 28.

CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL CHAPEL – The Soldier's Home was established in the 1880's for Confederate veterans and continued to be used until the last inmate died in 1941. This little chapel was constructed in 1887 with funds subscribed by veterans of the Confederate Army. Over the years funeral services for some 1700 veterans were held here. Some of the memorial stained glass windows are contemporary with the building. The chapel is located on Grove Avenue near Boulevard on the same site as the Virginia Museum. Map Index No. 83.

CITY HALL – Architect Elijah E. Myers designed this massive Gothic building begun in 1887. It was constructed of local granite, erected by day labor, and dedicated in 1894 under the direction of the City Engineer. Its predecessor as City Hall, on this site, was designed by Robert Mills and demolished in 1874. It is comparable with Philadelphia's City Hall and the Old State, War and Navy building in Washington. Its location is 1000 E. Broad Street. Map Index No. 44.

LEWIS GINTER HOUSE – This imposing mansion of brick and brownstone is the best one surviving from its period. It was built about 1890 as the home of Major Ginter, who made his fortune in the tobacco business. Now part of Virginia Commonwealth University, it is located at 901 W. Franklin Street. Map Index No. 51.

COMMONWEALTH CLUB – This handsome club was built in 1890, designed in both Italian Renaissance and Romanesque motifs. The west wing is a recent addition contemporary in character, but harmonizing with the older building. It is located at 401 W. Franklin Street. Map Index No. 67.

1200 EAST MAIN STREET – Richmond formerly had a number of commercial buildings in the Romanesque Revival style which was made popular by the work of H. H. Richardson. This building, built in 1893 for the Planters National Bank, is the only one remaining. Map Index No. 33.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT – A bronze figure standing on a granite pillar modeled after Pompey's Column in Rome, this memorial was a prominent landmark due to its height and situation on the axis of Main Street. Erected in 1894, the monument was done by the sculptor, William Ludwell Sheppard, a prominent Richmond artist. It stands at 29th and E. Franklin Streets. Map Index No. 4.

JEFFERSON HOTEL – This immense structure was built by Major Lewis Ginter, tobacco magnate and philanthropist. He retained the renowned architectural firm of Carrere and Hastings to design the hotel and spared no expense to make it a civic asset to Richmond. First opened in 1895, most of it was gutted by fire in 1901, and later rebuilt. Many notable persons have lodged here, including, it is said, five United States Presidents. Its location is in the 100 block of W. Franklin Street. Map Index No. 64.

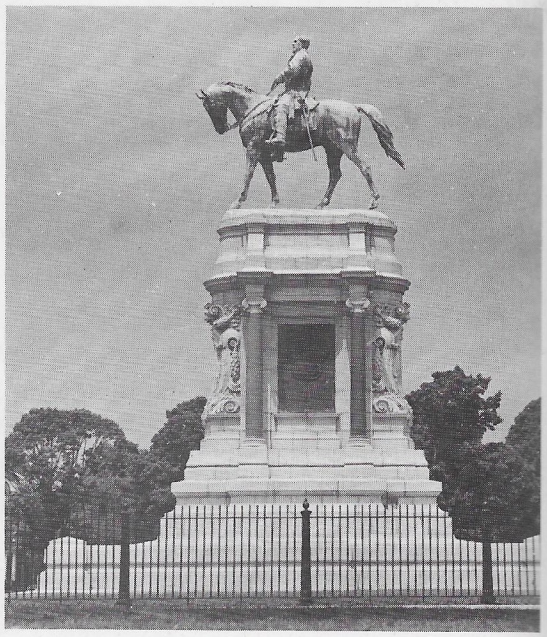
HENRICO COUNTY COURTHOUSE – (See Henrico County) Located on East Main Street at 22nd Street. Map Index No. 16.

MONUMENT AVENUE

Starting as an extension of Franklin Street, this broad avenue was named when the Lee Monument was placed at the Allen Avenue intersection in 1890. Over the next forty years, four additional monuments honoring Confederate figures were placed along this boulevard. The sculpture of individual memorials varies in quality and scale. The monuments include:

LEE MONUMENT

Unveiled in 1890, the Lee Monument was the cause for one of the greatest celebrations in Richmond's history. The city was packed with people who watched the huge statue pulled by the citizens of the city from the depot to its present site in the intersection of Monument and Allen Avenues. The sculptor was Jean Antoine Mercie. Map Index No. 76.



J. E. B. STUART MONUMENT

Erected in 1907 in the intersection of Monument and Lombardy. The sculptor was Fred Moynihan. Map Index No. 75.

JEFFERSON DAVIS MONUMENT

Erected in 1907 in the intersection of Monument and Davis. The sculptor was Edward V. Valentine. Map Index No. 77.

STONEWALL JACKSON MONUMENT

Erected in 1918 in the intersection of Monument and Boulevard. The sculptor was Frederick William Sievers. Map Index No. 79.

MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY MONUMENT

Erected in 1929 in the intersection of Monument and Belmont. The sculptor was Frederick William Sievers. Map Index No. 80.

MAIN STREET STATION – Built at the height of the railroad passenger carrier days, this monumental structure symbolized the importance of the rail terminal as an entranceway in the city. It is a fine example of the French school of architectural design in America in the best Beaux Arts tradition. It was designed by the Philadelphia architectural firm of Wilson, Harris, and Richards and erected in 1900. The working part of the station, the utilitarian iron shed, is an important surviving element from the age of steam. It is located on Main Street between 15th and 17th Streets. Map Index No. 24.

SHOCKOE SLIP – This picturesque little piazza is surrounded by historic and handsome warehouse buildings. The focal point is the granite fountain, placed there for watering horses. This watering fountain, built in 1909, replaced an earlier fountain and is dedicated to Captain Charles S. Morgan, C. S. A, "in memory of one who loved animals". It is located on E. Cary Street at 13th Street. Map Index No. 29.

BELL TOWER – The bell in Capitol Square was used to strike the hours and to sound alarms, to call out the Home Guard in emergencies, to welcome dignitaries, and to call the General Assembly to sessions. Built in 1824, this tower replaced an earlier wooden tower and guard house. It stands at the end of Franklin Street in Capital Square. Map Index No. 49.

MOSQUE – Notable as an architectural curio, this building reflects the rampart eclecticism of the 1920's. Erected in 1928, it was designed by Marcellus Wright, Sr. as a Shrine Temple, in a typical Near Eastern motif. The structure now serves the city as an auditorium and office building. Its Laurel Street at W. Main Street location is well known. Map Index No. 73.

VIRGINIA MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS – Unique in the United States in that it is a Cultural Center bringing all the arts including the performing arts to all the people in the state, this structure was the first state-supported art museum. It was built in 1936 and is located at N. Boulevard and Grove Streets. Map Index No. 82.

VIRGINIA WAR MEMORIAL – Built by the State of Virginia to commemorate the Virginians who lost their lives in World War II and Korea, this structure was designed by architect S. J. Collins. It contains mementoes from the principal battle areas and American military cemeteries throughout the world. The sculptor, Leo Friedlander, created the statue, "Memory", symbolizing the womanhood of Virginia gazing at the names of her dead. Overlooking the James River, this memorial was dedicated in 1956. It is located on Belvidere at the Lee Bridge. Map Index No. 57.

Map Index No.	Name	Location	Date
22	Adam Craig House	1812 E. Grace Street	1788
8	Adams Double House	2501-03 E. Grace Street	1809-1810
68	Addolph Dill House Bowser Library	00 Clay Street	1832
	Agecroft Hall	4395 Sulgrave Road	1925
	Ahern Store	300 E. Leigh Street	1853
	George A. Ainslie House	2519 E. Grace Street	1862
62	Allen Double House	4-6 E. Main Street	1836
	Williamson-Allen House	107 N. 29th Street	1857
85	Ampthill	Ampthill Road	pre-1732
	Archer Anderson House	103 W. Franklin Street	1815
	Andrew Ellett House	2702 E. Grace Street	1829
12	Ann Carrington House	2306 E. Grace Street	1810-1816
	A. P. Hill Monument	Laburnum & Hermitage Road	1892
	Anson Richards Houses	1708 & 1710 E. Franklin Street	1842
	Anthony Turner House Turner-Sinton House	2520 E. Franklin Street	1803-1810
	Archer Anderson House	103 W. Franklin Street	1815
	Armory	W. Leigh Street at St. Peter's	1895
	Hillary Baker House	2302 E. Grace Street	1816
	Barrett House	15 S. 5th Street	1844
81	Battle Abbey	N. Boulevard & Kensington	1915
	William Beers House	1228 E. Broad Street	1839
49	Bell Tower	Capitol Square	1824
42	Benjamin Watkins Leigh House	1007 E. Clay Street	1812-1816
	Beth Ahabah Synagogue	1201 W. Franklin Street	1904
	Extra Billy Smith House	611 W. Cary Street	1842

Map Index No.	Name	Location	Date
	Jordan Blair House	632 N. 7th Street	1840
	Blues Armory	Marshall & 6th Streets	1909
	Bodeker House	2801 E. Grace Street	1852
	Bolling Haxall House	211 E. Franklin Street	1858
68	Bowser Library Addolph Dill House	00 Clay Street	1832
41	Bransford-Cecil Memorial House	1007 E. Clay Street	1840
	Broad Street Station	W. Broad at Davis Street	1917-1919
38	Brockenbrough House White House of the Confederacy	1201 E. Clay Street	1816-1818
55	Henry Coalter Cabell House George House	116 S. 3rd Street	1847
6	Daniel Call House	217 W. Grace Street	pre-1796
31	Canal Locks	Byrd between 12th & 13th Streets	after 1840
	Canal Warehouse	1019-21 E. Cary Street	mid-19th C.
46	State Capitol	Capitol Square	1788
	Carillon	Route 161, Byrd Park	1928
12	Ann Carrington House	2306 E. Grace Street	1810-1816
13	Carrington Row	2307-11 E. Broad Street	1818
60	Curtis Carter House Crozet House	100 E. Main Street	1814-1815
54	Hancock-Caskie House	2 N. 5th Street	1808-1809
	Castle Lightening Site	1801 E. Cary Street	1860
	Castle Thunder Site	1800 E. Cary Street	1860
41	Bransford-Cecil Memorial House	1007 E. Clay Street	1840
	Centenery Methodist Church	500 block E. Grace Street	1845
	Charles Will's House	407 N. 27th Street	c.1812
	Chimborazo Park	3300 E. Broad Street	1865
	Christian House Cole-Diggs House	204 W. Franklin Street	c.1809
44	City Hall	1000 E. Broad Street	1887-1894

Map Index No.	Name	Location	Date
	Clarke House	2517 E. Grace Street	1857
	Scott Clarke House	9 S. 5th Street	1841
	Cole-Diggs House	204 W. Franklin Street	c.1809
74	Columbia	601 N. Lombardy Street	1817
28	Columbian Block	1301-07 E. Cary Street	1871
67	Commonwealth Club	401 W. Franklin Street	1890
83	Confederate Memorial Chapel	Grove Avenue near Boulevard	1887
4	Confederate Soldiers and Sailors Monument	29th & Franklin Streets	1894
	Cornelius Crew House	310 N. 19th Street	1845
	Crew Soap Factory	113-117 N. 17th Street	1853
60	Crozet House Curtis Carter House	100 E. Main Street	1814-1815
	Crump Double House	1813-15 E. Broad Street	1818
50	Custom House	1000 block Bank Street	1858
6	Daniel Call House	217 W. Grace Street	pre-1796
77	Jefferson Davis Monument	Monument & Davis	1907
	Department of Finance	Capitol Square	1895
68	Addolph Dill House Bowser Library	00 Clay Street	1832
	Dill Houses	17 & 21 W. Clay Street	1846
	Dunham House	2216 E. Main Street	1816
	Ebenezer Baptist Church	W. Leigh & Judah Streets	1873
17	Edgar Allen Poe Museum Old Stone House	1918 E. Main Street	c.1737
36	Egyptian Building	E. Marshall & College Sts.	1845
	Elizabeth Galt House	1011 St. James Street	1815
63	Ellen Glasgow House	I W. Main Street	1841
	Andrew Ellett House	2702 E. Grace Street	1829
9	Elmira Shelton House	2407 E. Grace Street	1844
18	John Enders Tobacco Factory	20-26 N. 20th Street	1849

Map Index No.	Name	Location	Date
	Estes House	2310 E. Grace Street	1869
	Extra Billy Smith House	611 W. Cary Street	1842
34	First African Baptist Church	College & Broad Streets	1810
37	Old First Baptist Church	E. Broad & 12th Streets	1841
	First National Bank	E. Main & 9th Streets	1912
	Former Union Chapel	812 N. 25th Street	c.1843
	Franklin House	1504 Brooke Avenue	1842
	Freeland House	1015 Bainbridge Street	late- 1790's
	Elizabeth Galt House	1011 St. James Street	1815
	George A. Ainslie House	2519 E. Grace Street	1862
55	George House Henry Coalter Cabell House	116 S. 3rd Street	1847
51	Lewis Ginter House	901 W. Franklin Street	c.1890
63	Ellen Glasgow House	1 W. Main Street	1841
	Gosden House	214 E. Leigh Street	1812
45	Governor's Mansion	Capitol Square	1812-1814
19	William H. Grant Factory	1900 E. Franklin Street	1853
	William H. Grant House	1007 E. Clay Street	1857
	Granville Valentine House	1017 E. Clay Street	1872
	Graves House	509 N. 27th Street	1817-1818
	Von Groning House	1901 Pleasants Street	1842
54	Hancock-Caskie House	2 N. 5th Street	1808-1809
	William Hancock House	11 1/2 N. 29th Street	1868
14	Thomas Hardgrove House	2300 E. Grace Street	1849
	Harwood House	2308 E. Grace Street	1869
	Hawes House	506 E. Leigh Street	1816
	Bolling Haxall House	211 E. Franklin Street	1858
32	Haxall Mill Building	E. Byrd & 12th Streets	mid-19th C.
72	Hebrew Cemetery	Hospital & 5th Streets	1816
	Old Hebrew Cemetery	E. Franklin West of 20th Street	1791

Map Index No.	Name	Location	Date
16	Henrico County Courthouse	E. Main & 22nd Streets	1896
55	Henry Coalter Cabell House George House	116 S. 3rd Street	1847
	Ritter-Hickock House	821 W. Franklin Street	1853
	A. P. Hill Monument	Laburnum & Hermitage Road	1892
	Hillary Baker House	2302 E. Grace Street	1816
	Holden-Rhodes House	Forest Hill Park	1843
59	Hollywood Cemetery	Cherry & Albemarle Streets	1849
	Howitzers Armory	600 Block N. 8th Street	1895
79	Stonewall Jackson Monument	Monument & Boulevard	1918
	James River and Kanawha Canal		1786-1795
75	J. E. B. Stuart Monument	Monument & Lombardy	1907
77	Jefferson Davis Monument	Monument & Davis	1907
64	Jefferson Hotel	100 Block W. Franklin Street	1895
18	John Enders Tobacco Factory	20-26 N. 20th Street	1849
	John L. Ligon House	2601-03 E. Franklin Street	1857
43	John Marshall House	402 N. 9th Street	1788-1791
6	John Morris Cottage	2500 E. Grace Street	1830
7	John Morris Cottage	207 N. 25th Street	1835
	Jordan Blair House	632 N. 7th Street	1840
	Kent-Valentine House	12 E. Franklin Street	1845
	Pace-King House	205 N. 19th Street	1860
	Lacey Raised Cottage	512 N. Monroe Street	1852
52	Lee House Norman Stuart House	707 E. Franklin Street	1844
76	Lee Monument	Monument & Allen Avenues	1890
42	Benjamin Watkins Leigh House	1007 E. Clay Street	1812-1816
	Leigh Street Baptist Church	E. Leigh & 25th Streets	1853
10	Van Lew House	2403 E. Grace Street	1844
	Van Lew House Site	24th & E. Grace Streets	pre-1860
51	Lewis Ginter House	901 W. Franklin Street	c.1890

Map Index No.	Name	Location	Date
3	Luther Libby House	1 N. 29th Street	1850
	Libby Prison Site	20th & Cary Streets	1845
	John L. Ligon House	2601-03 E. Franklin Street	1857
61	Linden Row	100-114 E. Franklin Street	1847-1853
3	Luther Libby House	1 N. 29th Street	1850
	Lyons House	301 W. Franklin Street	1858
27	Wortham-McGruder Warehouse	27 S. 15th Street	1830
24	Main Street Station	Main Between 15th & 17th Sts.	1900
	Malone Row	2301-11 E. Franklin Street	1827
	Manchester Hustings Court Part II	10th & Hull Streets	1871 1910
23	Market Square	17th Street Between E. Main and E. Franklin Streets	pre-1794
43	John Marshall House	402 N. 9th Street	1788-1791
21	Mason's Hall	1805 E. Franklin Street	1787
39	Maupin-Maury House	1105 E. Clay Street	1846
80	M. F. Maury Monument	Monument & Belmont	1929
65	Mayo Memorial House William F. Taylor House	110 W. Franklin Street	1845
	Meredith House	1005 Decatur Street	c.1800
	Meredith House	133 W. Jackson Street	pre-1813
30	Mill Foundations	E. Byrd & 13th Streets	mid-19th C.
	Monument Avenue	Monument Avenue	1890
35	Monumental Church	Broad Street at MCV	1812-1814
6	John Morris Cottage	2500 E. Grace Street	1830
7	John Morris Cottage	207 N. 25th Street	1835
	Morson Row	219-223 Governor Street	1853
73	The Mosque	Laurel & W. Main Streets	1928
82	Virginia Museum of Fine Arts	N. Boulevard & Grove Avenue	1936
52	Norman Stuart House Lee House	707 E. Franklin Street	1844
	Oakwood Cemetery	East end Oakland Street	1856

Map Index No.	Name	Location	Date
37	Old First Baptist Church	E. Broad & 12th Streets	1841
	Old Hebrew Cemetery	E. Franklin W. of 20th Street	1791
17	Old Stone House Edgar Allen Poe Museum	1918 E. Main Street	c.1737
	Pace-King House	205 N. 19th Street	1860
	Palmer House	211 W. Franklin Street	1852
	Parkinson House	501 N. 27th Street	1818
	Peter Tinsley House	509 N. 6th Street	pre-1810
	Phillips House	6 N. Granby Street	1842
17	Edgar Allen Poe Museum Old Stone House	1918 E. Main Street	c.1737
15	Yarbrough-Polig Factory	2419 E. Franklin Street	1853
	Pollard House	2316 E. Grace Street	1885
	Pratt's Castle Site	324 S. 4th Street	1853
56	Pulliam House	217 S. 3rd Street (moved to E. Franklin St.)	1856
	Putney Houses	1010-12 E. Marshall Street	1859-1861
	Holden-Rhodes House	Forest Hill Park	1843
	Anson Richards Houses	1708 & 1710 E. Franklin Street	1842
71	Richmond Nursing Home	Hospital Street facing Shockoe Cemetery	1860
	Ritchie Cottage	616 N. 9th Street	1853
	Ritter-Hickock House	821 W. Franklin Street	1853
	Spencer Roane House	900-902 E. Leigh Street	1819
11	St. John's Church	Broad & 24th Streets	1741
48	St. Paul's Episcopal Church	E. Grace & 9th Streets	1845
	St. Peter's Church	E. Grace & 8th Streets	1834
	Sacred Heart Cathedral	Laurel St. at Floyd & Park Aves.	1904
	Scott Clarke House	9 S. 5th Street	1841
25	Scott's Drug Store	1617 E. Franklin Street	1853
53	Second Presbyterian Church	5 N. 5th Street	1847

Map Index No.	Name	Location	Date
9	Elmira Shelton House	2407 E. Grace Street	1844
70	Shockoe Cemetery	North end 3rd Street	1825
	Shockoe Slip and Fountain	E. Cary at 13th Street	1909
	Shue House	2605 E. Franklin Street	1858
	Turner-Sinton House Anthony Turner House	2520 E. Franklin Street	1803-1810
	Skipwith Cottage	400 W. Duval Street	1793-1797
	Extra Billy Smith House	611 W. Cary Street	1842
	Snyder Cottage	2606 E. Main Street	pre-1814
	Spencer Roane House	900-902 E. Leigh Street	1819
	Spottswood Hotel Site	800 E. Main Street	1859
58	Spring Street Home	601 Spring Street	1818
	Springfield Hall	700 N. 26th Street	1852
46	State Capitol	Capitol Square	1788
79	Stonewall Jackson Monument	Monument & Boulevard	1918
75	J. E. B. Stuart Monument	Monument & Lombardy	1907
52	Norman Stuart House Lee House	707 E. Franklin Street	1844
	Sublett House	531 N. 4th Street	1855
	Sublett Row	508-516 N. 5th Street	1860
78	Talavera	2315 W. Grace Street	1838
	White-Taylor House	2717 E. Grace Street	1839
65	William F. Taylor House Mayo Memorial House	110 W. Franklin Street	1845
14	Thomas Hardgrove House	2300 E. Grace Street	1849
	Peter Tinsley House	509 N. 6th Street	pre-1810
	Tomlinson House	2427 Venable Street	1840
90	Tredegar Iron Works	S. 5th & Tredegar Streets	1836
20	Trinity Methodist Church	E. Broad & 20th Streets	1860
	Turner-Sinton House Anthony Turner House	2520 E. Franklin Street	1803-1810

Map Index No.	Name	Location	Date
	Turpin and Yarbrough Houses	2209-2215 E. Broad Street	1861
	Former Union Chapel	812 N. 25th Street	c.1843
40	Valentine Museum	1009-13 E. Clay Street	1869-1870
	Granville Valentine House	1017 E. Clay Street	1872
	Kent-Valentine House	12 E. Franklin Street	1845
40	Wickham-Valentine House	1015 E. Clay Street	1812
10	Van Lew House	2403 E. Grace Street	1844
	Van Lew House Site	24th & E. Grace Streets	pre-1860
84	Virginia House	4301 Sulgrave Road	1925
82	Virginia Museum of Fine Arts	N. Boulevard & Grove Avenue	1936
57	Virginia War Memorial	Belvidere at Lee Bridge	1955
	Von Groning House	1901 Pleasants Street	1842
1	Warwick Town Site	Deepwater Terminal	1720
47	Washington Monument	Capitol Square	1850-1869
	Westham Arsenal Ruins	Deadman's Hill	c.1770
	White-Taylor House	2717 E. Grace Street	1839
38	White House of the Confederacy Brockenbrough House	1201 E. Clay Street	1816-1818
	Whitlock House	316 N. 24th Street	1840
26	Whitlock Store and House	1523 E. Leigh Street	1812
40	Wickham-Valentine House	1015 E. Clay Street	1812
	William Beers House	1228 E. Broad Street	1839
65	William F. Taylor House Mayo Memorial House	110 W. Franklin Street	1845
19	William H. Grant Factory	1900 E. Franklin Street	1853
	William H. Grant House	1007 E. Clay Street	1857
	William Hancock House	11 1/2 N. 29th Street	1868
	Williamson-Allen House	107 N. 29th Street	1857
	Charles Will's House	407 N. 27th Street	c.1812
5	Will's Store	401 N. 27th Street	1813-1815

Map Index No.	Name	Location	Date
86	Wilton	S. Wilton Road	1753
2	Woodward House	3017 Williamsburg Ave.	1799-1802
27	Wortham-McGruder Warehouse	27 S. 15th Street	1830
	Turpin and Yarbrough Houses	2209-2215 E. Broad Street	1861
15	Yarbrough-Policy Factory	2419 E. Franklin Street	1853
	111 North Adams Street	111 North Adams Street	c.1870
	2204-06 E. Broad Street	2204-06 E. Broad Street	1845
	2208-10 E. Broad Street	2208-10 E. Broad Street	1847
	2214-16 E. Broad Street	2214-16 E. Broad Street	1849
	2300 E. Broad Street	2300 E. Broad Street	1850
	110 E. Cary Street	110 E. Cary Street	1859
	112 E. Cary Street	112 E. Cary Street	1853
	1211-19 E. Cary Street	1211-19 E. Cary Street	1870
	1309-21 E. Cary Street	1309-21 E. Cary Street	1870-1880
	204 E. Clay Street	204 E. Clay Street	1848
	8-14 W. Clay Street	8-14 W. Clay Street	1849-1855
	106-114 W. Clay Street	106-114 W. Clay Street	1875
	23-25 E. Duval Street	23-25 E. Duval Street	1815-1817
	11 E. Franklin Street	11 E. Franklin Street	1840
	13 E. Franklin Street	13 E. Franklin Street	1847
	15 E. Franklin Street	15 E. Franklin Street	1837
	2600-02 E. Franklin Street	2600-02 E. Franklin Street	1855-1856
	2617 E. Franklin Street	2617 E. Franklin Street	1856
	2718 E. Franklin Street	2718 E. Franklin Street	1839
	200 W. Franklin Street	200 W. Franklin Street	c.1875
	500 E. Grace Street	500 E. Grace Street	1845
	2800-02 E. Grace Street	2800-02 E. Grace Street	1862
	410 E. Leigh Street	410 E. Leigh Street	1865
	3017-19 Libby Terrace	3017-19 Libby Terrace	1857

Map Index No.	Name	Location	Date
	1007 McDonough Street	1007 McDonough Street	c.1817
	911-913 E. Main Street	911-913 E. Main Street	1870
	1007-13 E. Main Street	1007-13 E. Main Street	1866
	1015 E. Main Street	1015 E. Main Street	1870
	1109-13 E. Main Street	1109-13 E. Main Street	1870
33	1200 E. Main Street	1200 E. Main Street	1893
	1207-11 E. Main Street	1207-11 E. Main Street	1866
	1306-10 E. Main Street	1306-10 E. Main Street	1870
	1319-23 E. Main Street	1319-23 E. Main Street	1870-1880
	1441-43 E. Main Street	1441-43 E. Main Street	1813-1814
	1731 E. Main Street	1731 E. Main Street	1845
	417 S. Pine Street	417 S. Pine Street	1856
	909 St. James Street	909 St. James Street	1845
	2121 Venable Street	2121 Venable Street	1854
	1115 N. 1st Street	1115 N. 1st Street	1816
	118-122 S. 1st Street	118-122 S. 1st Street	1807
	8-12 N. 2nd Street	Moved to Church Hill	1848
	612 N. 3rd Street	612 N. 3rd Street	c.1800
69	1013 N. 3rd Street	1013 N. 3rd Street	1790
	608-610 N. 5th Street	608-610 N. 5th Street	1833
	628-630 N. 17th Street	628-630 N. 17th Street	1818
	821 N. 23rd Street	821 N. 23rd Street	1849
	316 N. 27th Street	316 N. 27th Street	1814
	407 N. 27th Street	407 N. 27th Street	1835
	618 N. 27th Street	618 N. 27th Street	1843
	620 N. 27th Street	620 N. 27th Street	1847
	215-217 N. 28th Street	215-217 N. 28th Street	1852-1858
	510 N. 29th Street	510 N. 29th Street	1816

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